The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Over Seventy-Six Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 2 cents; daily (by carrier) (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail ($6 00 per year), $3 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Family Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Farm.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issued), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy sixty days to the getter-up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1872. NO. 95.

FIRST EDITION.

THE ACCIDENT AT PROSPECT,

On the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The Dead Number Twenty---Questionable Identity of Two of the Bodies.

Coroner's Investigation---Evidence of Several Witnesses.

Reported Sale of the Road to the Allegheny Valley Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., December 27, 1872.

The name of another victim of the accident near Prospect, on Tuesday, must be added to the list of the dead—that of Barney Cook, of Lancaster, N. Y., who died at half past eleven last night. This makes the total number of dead, therefore, up to this time, twenty, and two of the injured, conductor Flanders and Tickner, of Titusville, Pa., are in a very critical condition. The remainder of the injured are doing well.

QUESTIONABLE IDENTITY.

The friends and relatives of Frank Green, of Spring Creek, Pa., and Orville Swift, of Corry, refuse to take the remaining bodies, claiming that the identity in either case is not sufficiently well established. There is no reasonable doubt but that they are the remains of the men named, and unless they are soon taken away the Coroner will have them buried.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

The inquest was commenced to-day, but no marked disposition is manifested to make the proceedings public. The Coroner states it to be his intention, however, to have the fullest investigation possible, and has summoned experts to examine the broken flange and give testimony on Tuesday, to which day the inquest has been adjourned. The following statements were taken:

Joseph Haire, of Erie, Pa., being sworn, deposes and says that he was the engineer of the train which met with the accident near Prospect Station, on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, on Tuesday, December 24th, 1872. Left Corry on that day at 1:30 P. M.; left Mayville at 3:10 P. M., being about ten minutes late. Were running, at the time I discovered the tank was off the track, at a rate of speed not exceeding eight miles per hour. The train was about midway on the trestle when I noticed that the tank was off the track. When we went upon the trestle the fireman was putting coal in the furnace. The accident occurred at about 3:35 P. M. The distance from Mayville to Prospect, where the accident occurred, is about five miles. Have been running as fireman on engines upon the road since the completion. The running time between Mayville and Prospect is very slow. It is customary for engineers to examine their engines and tenders before leaving the house each trip, and I made such an examination before leaving on this trip. I did not discover anything wrong with the wheels. Was not using steam at the time of the accident. Our instructions are to run over all large trestles at a rate of speed not exceeding six miles per hour. Was running in conformity with such instructions. Did not make up any time after leaving Mayville. Had a fair load of coal on the tender. The passing of the engine on the trestle was accompanied with a good deal of noise, the timbers squeaking and groaning. The cars were coupled with the ordinary links. Generally examined the engine and tender on the road whenever I stopped to use oil. Dont know how long the wheels had been used under the tender, think over a year. I think the wheel under the tender which was broken was sound when we left Mayville. The engine, No. 6, was in the shop for repairs some three or four weeks since. An of the opinion that the breaking of the wheel was the sole cause of the accident.

Thomas Connell, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Mayville, N. Y., and master mechanic of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad. The engine, M. P. Bemus, No. 6, was in the shop some four weeks since, and was thoroughly examined by me at that time; did not discover but that the engine tender was in good condition. The wheels under this tender had been in use about eighteen months. Have examined the broken wheel under the tender and discovered no flaw or defect in the iron, with the exception of what might be termed a fire crack, as shown by a fragment of the wheel about two inches in length and one-half inch in depth, which could not be discovered by the ordinary examination of wheels.

Cornelia McCarn, of Miller station, wife of James H. McCarn, who was killed, testified that her husband remarked to her that the train was running very fast for such a rough road; didn't hear any other passengers remark on it.

REPORTED SALE OF THE ROAD.

A dispatch received to-night announces that the road has been sold by O. H. Barney, the Receiver of it, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which is one of the connecting lines between Buffalo and Pittsburgh. This gives that road, controlling as it does, the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway under one management, a direct line between those two cities. Col. Phillips, President of the Valley Road, has been trying to effect the purchase for some time, and it is supposed that this accident has hastened the consummation of the sale. The asking price, before the accident, was four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, but the price at which it was sold is not known. The road, it may be remembered, was thrown into bankruptcy last summer, at the suit of first mortgage bondholders, and placed in charge of Mr. C. S. Kimball, of New York city. It was sold at auction on the 7th, by order of the court, the bondholders bidding in at six hundred thousand dollars, one hundred thousand dollars less than the face value of their bonds. The road has more than paid expenses since placed in charge of Mr. Kimball, and from the surplus earnings the road-bed has been placed in excellent order. The rails are badly worn, and to make it a first class road new iron will have to be laid. It is probable that the new management has assumed all the claims for damages arising out of this accident.

Excitement and General Satisfaction Over the Report of Sale of the Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., December 29, 1872.

The report that the Allegheny Valley Railroad has purchased the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Road has created great excitement here, and universal satisfaction is expressed that the Valley Road has finally secured control of this important connection between Pittsburgh and Buffalo. Speculations are freely indulged in as to what policy will be adopted by the management, but the well known friendship of Col. Phillips for this pleasant town is thought to be a sufficient guarantee that the interests of its people will be greatly advanced by the change. This belief takes tangible form. The proprietor of the Chautauqua House remarked to me this morning that his property was worth $25,000 more than it was twenty-four hours ago, and Mr. Sandsworth, editor of the Chautauqua News, is confident that his property has advanced two thousand dollars in value in the meantime. The short branch to Buffalo, which it has been in contemplation to build from this side of Prospect, will be probably now pushed through without delay. It is calculated this short line will save some twenty-six miles in distance, and, what is of almost equal importance, some forty feet in grade. One train has run south to-day nearly on time, the road having been very thoroughly opened. Instructions have been issued to run no more trains except on the order of Colonel Phillips, although it is understood he does not take possession until the 1st instant.

CRIMES.

The Hibler Homicide Case at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 28, 1872.

The Criminal Court opened this morning and took up the Hibler murder case, and the examination of witnesses commenced. The prosecution introduced Dr. Virgil, whose evidence went to show that the death of Mrs. Hibler was caused by the shock occasioned by the shooting at the hands of her husband. Dr. Virgil's evidence occupied the time of the Court up till adjournment. Mrs. Sullivan, who was present at the shooting, will be examined on Monday. The court room was crowded with interested spectators.

Two Roughs Shot at Dayton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., December 29, 1872.

Last night two roughs, named Ed Spang and John Cathirt were shot by a sporting man named Vice Foster, in the Phillips House bar room. Spang and Cathirt made threats of killing Foster, and upon meeting last night he shot Spang twice, once through the throat, severing his tongue, and once in the hip, and Cathirt in the side. Both men are in a critical condition. They have no sympathy from the public. Foster is in jail, and will probably be called to-morrow.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Activity of the Insurgents—Spaniards Meet with Reverses.

HAVANA, December 28.—The insurgents attacked Mayarí on the night of the 12th inst. The town was in a defenceless condition, the regulars and volunteers being absent. The man-of-war Hulva landed her marines and sailors, who drove out the insurgents, not, however, before the latter had sacked several houses. In the attack twenty Spaniards were killed. The insurgents succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded. On the night of the 16th, during the absence of the troops on an expedition, the insurgents, under the command of Vicente Garcia, entered the town of Holguin and captured Fort Perriquera. The Holguin volunteers had been previously ordered to march into the fort to replace the troops withdrawn, and as they approached, not aware that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy, they received a heavy fire from the insurgents. The volunteers and a few regulars subsequently attacked the insurgents, and messengers were dispatched to recall the troops. Operations were suspended until daylight of the 20th, when the insurgents withdrew, after sacking six establishments and a number of private houses. A Spanish Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and several other officers were killed. Reports as to the total loss of the Spaniards are conflicting, some placing the figure as high as sixty killed. The Spanish account acknowledges twenty killed. Troops are moving rapidly in pursuit of Garcia, anxious to avenge the death of their comrades. Full particulars of the affair are wanting. Seventeen insurgents surrendered at Trinidad on Friday. It is reported that Gen. Ceballos will return to Spain upon the arrival of Gen. Cordova.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1872, 8 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England northwesterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For Middle States winds backing to southwesterly and cloudy weather, with light snow over the northern portion, probably turning into rain on Monday. For South Atlantic States easterly and southerly winds and increasing cloudiness. From Kentucky to the Gulf southeasterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather and probably rain. From Ohio valley to upper lakes southerly to easterly winds, cloudy and diminishing pressure. From Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota diminishing pressure and increasing cloudiness and southerly winds and clouding, with probable rain from Iowa southward, but snow hence northward.

FIRES.

Tannery at Portsmouth, Ohio, Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, December 29, 1872.

The large steam tannery of Burk, Finder & Co. was burned yesterday morning. Loss thirty thousand dollars; insured for nineteen thousand.

Fire at Mansfield, Ohio—Richland County Court House Dedication.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 28, 1872.

A small building on Walnut street, occupied by Ben Fiddler, was badly damaged by fire and water this morning. Loss about $500; insured in the Germania and Cleveland, which is worthless.

The new court house of Richland county, perhaps the finest building of the kind in the State, will be formally dedicated on Tuesday. The cold term still continues, with no signs of abatement.

A Miner Falls Six Hundred Feet.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 29.—Henry Williams, employed at the Thomaston colliery, while cutting ice, slipped and fell six hundred feet down the slope, and was instantly killed. His body was terribly mangled.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati for the week ending Saturday, 42,000; whole number since November 1st, 379,000.

Governor Warmouth's private Secretary says that the statement published in Washington, to the effect that the Governor had abandoned the contest and advised the Legislature not to meet on the 6th of January, is untrue.

The St. Louis *Democrat* will to-day publish a list of disasters and losses on the western rivers during the present year. The losses amount to $3,225,200, of which the Mississippi gives $1,178,850, the Ohio $1,052,700, the Arkansas $16,200, and the Red $10,400. The lives lost by explosion number 58, and 365 are estimated to have been lost by falling overboard.

Levi King has been arrested at Louisville, charged with the murder of Richard Baker. They parties reside in the village of Arnoldstown, thirteen miles from the city.

The thermometers in various parts of New England on Saturday ranged from five to twelve degrees below zero.

A Coroner's jury at Philadelphia, Saturday, found that John Tweedie died from violence received at the hands of police sergeant Rodgers, while the former was a prisoner in a cell at the station house. Tweedie was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, but it is believed was suffering from a fit.

The steamers Liberia and Cuba, from Liverpool, put in at Halifax on Saturday. They experienced terrific weather.

The small-pox, imported from Boston to Halifax, is spreading in the country towns. In Yarmouth all the churches, schools and other places of public resort are closed.

The steamships Oceanic and Thuringia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. They report tremendous seas for ten days. Two or three steamers are overdue.

Dee Townley, business manager of the Grand Opera House, New York, and well known as a journalist, died Saturday morning.

The Board of Education of Paterson, N. J., have resolved that colored children there shall be allowed to attend public schools the same as white children.

There were twelve cases of small-pox in Washington City on the 27th.

The Legislature will meet in extra session next Thursday.

Preparations are being made to put the Marietta rolling mill into operation as soon after the first of January as coal can be procured.

John Uhl, a few miles below Marietta, on the Virginia side, killed twenty large gray mallard wild ducks, at a single discharge of a musket, one day last week. They were disturbing his corn in the shock, when he scattered them with a harrow, concealed himself, and at the proper time fired away, with the above result.

Rev. Dr. Haight has written a letter declining the position, to which he had been elected, of Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts.

The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Ten men for the Albany penitentiary, convicted of Ku-Klux outrages, arrived at New York yesterday. Among them is a Baptist minister, Rev. John Ezell, of South Carolina. Three of them profess to being concerned in fourteen assassinations.

Frederick Campbell was found in his room, in New York, last Friday, in a dying condition from a pistol shot wound, accidentally received. He was a son of Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank, and held a responsible position in the banking house of Vermilye & Co.

Charles Kroger, of San Francisco, committed suicide yesterday in that city. He had a desperate struggle with his clerk, who tried to prevent him, but finally succeeded in severing his head nearly in two with a razor and fell dead. He was a German and unmarried. No cause for the suicide.

Saturday night a runaway mule team passing near Buan's rolling mill, Cincinnati, the wheels of the wagon struck the post of a frame building used for the rolling mill, knocked the post down, which let the roof truss fall, killing John Kreiger, a laborer in the mill.

The British bark J. B. Duffers, at Charleston, S. C., for Bremen with 2,249 bales of upland cotton on board, took fire on Saturday night, and was filled with water and sunk at the wharf. Damage large.

Associate Judge Strickland, of the United States Court of Utah, will soon resign.

The epizootic has broken out among the jurisdiction of Cardinas and Cienfuegas, Cuba. It is of a malignant type, and in many cases death follows almost immediately upon the animal being attacked.

Daniels & McCam's sale stable, corner of Fifth and Carr streets, St. Louis, was burned this morning. Loss $12,000; partly insured.

Total amount of freight received at the port of St. Louis by steamers and barges for the past year 836,019 tons; amount shipped from there by river 305,282 tons, 20,000 tons less than were received, and 30,000 tons more than were shipped in 1871.

The Skowhegan hotel, at Skowhegan, Maine, was burned last evening. Loss $60,000, insurance $30,000.

A WEALTH OF WONDERS.

The Great Tuolumne Canon.

Gorges, Forests, Torrents and Waterfalls.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The diadem for scenic grandeur has heretofore been won by Yosemite, but late explorations in Sierra Nevada have revealed some half dozen contestants for that honor. Among them may be mentioned Mount Shasta, the canon of the south fork of King's river (on the shadow of Mount Whitney), and the great Tuolumne river canon. John Muir, the lonely adventurous explorer and geologist of the Yosemite valley, and Galen Clark, State guardian of that valley, last month penetrated and explored the last mentioned canon, which Prof. Whitney and Clarence King did not enter, the former expressing a doubt, in his State geological report, whether it was possible to get into it at all. Mr. Muir reports that this canon lies about eighteen miles in an almost due northerly direction from Yosemite valley. Its beginning or mouth is before Hetch-Hetchy valley, and the main Tuolumne river runs through it. It curves in an unbroken line for over forty miles, and runs up to and ends in the very heart of the summits of the Upper Sierra Nevada. The uneuphoniously named Hetch-Hetchy valley constitutes an expanded portion of the great Tuolumne canon, which properly begins at the eastern end of the Mi-ls Anthony will receive quite an ovation on account of her pending trial for voting at Rochester, N. Y., which is set down for the third Tuesday in January. Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin have been invited, and are not expected to be present.

A Mission for Judge Bingham.

It is now expected that Judge Bingham will be appointed Minister to Mexico. Unless the Italian government expresses a wish to have Mr. Marsh recalled there will be no change in the Italy mission at present. If Mr. Marsh should return the place would be offered Mr. Bingham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1872.

The Wonders of Idaho.

Prof. Hayden and his entire scientific corps are hard at work preparing a report of their exploration of the Rocky mountains during the past season. It proved as full of natural wonders as the great Geiser Basin examined last year. A full set of views and an extensive collection of minerals and fossils are attracting great attention from public men.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

The Boston *Journal*, which came to-night, in commenting upon the course of General Butler in his attempt to injure Dawes in the Senatorial contest, asserts that the position of Dawes and Boutwell in connection with the Credit Mobilier are precisely similar.

State Electoral Votes.

Colonel Grosvenor arrived this afternoon with the electoral vote of Ohio. The vote of all the States should be here by Wednesday of this week, but as yet messengers of only two or three have arrived. The appearance of the school just burned was especially condemned.

Red tape still keeps the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the Centre street fire buried beneath the ruins.

Fire Marshal McSpedan reports forty-five fires for the week ending December 28. Estimated loss $1,157,000; insurance $1,750,000. Eighteen of the fires were caused by carelessness.

COLLISION ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The Erie express train, which left Long Dock at half past seven Saturday evening, came in collision at eight o'clock with a coal train from Weehawken, about a mile west from Bergen tunnel. The coal train, at the time was endeavoring to switch off on the track to allow the express train to pass. Five cars of the freight train were almost entirely demolished, and the first of two locomotives drawing the express train was thrown on its side into deep cutting and badly damaged. The express train was delayed two hours. Nobody hurt.

REMAINS EXHUMED AT LAST.

As neither the police nor health authorities desired to act on the request of Corner Herman to cause search to be made for the bodies of the seven persons lost by the burning of the Center street buildings, that office, who was peculiarly interested by several citizens, assumed the responsibility. After a long search the body of a woman was found in the debris, but as all the flesh had been burned off it was beyond recognition. John Stewart, by means of a clasp ring found on the body, identified it as the remains of his sister Jane Stewart, who was employed in the building. Search will be continued to-morrow.

METHODISM.

Latest Statistics of the Denomination Throughout the World.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, in an article on "Thirty Methodist Branches are too many," gives the following statistics of Methodism throughout the world:

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Churches.	Ministers.	Mem. and Prob.
Methodist Episcopal	9,700	1,422,000
Methodist Episcopal South	4,000	825,500
Methodist Episcopal Colored	100	13,000
Evangelical Association	624	79,000
Methodist	624	50,000
Methodist Protestant	423	70,000
American Wesleyan	300	30,000
Free Methodist	90	6,000
Primitive Methodist	70	5,000
African Methodist Episcopal	620	200,000
African Methodist Zion	700	164,000
Eleven Churches	16,151	2,647,000

IN THE CANADIES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Wesleyan Methodists	600	69,600
Wesleyan Methodist, East British America	170	16,120
Methodist Episcopal	260	21,500
New Connection Methodist	90	8,200
Primitive Methodist	70	7,100
Bible Christian		3,000
Methodist Episcopal of British America		32,000
Independent M. th. Episcopal		1,000
Eight Churches	1,160	122,520

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, ETC.

Wesleyan, England and Scotland	1,700	367,000
Wesleyan, Ireland	180	21,000
Wesleyan Missions	340	78,500
Primitive Methodist	973	162,000
United Free Methodist	290	61,000
New Connection	240	32,000
Reform Union	600	8,000
Bible Christian	250	27,000
Christian Methodist, Ireland		9,000
Nine Churches	4,673	771,000

AUSTRALIA, POLYNESIA, ETC.

Wesleyan	350	67,500
United Free Methodist	15	100
New Connection	15	300
Three Churches	377	68,400

Or, to aggregate, there are not far from 30 Methodist divisions, literally dividing the services of 22,361 ministers and 3,609,420 members.

A sausage measuring sixty-nine feet in length, and weighing 5,202 pounds, was made in Manheim, Lancaster county, last week.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. McLenen, aged ninety years, was burned to death in the fire which destroyed her house, on Brush creek, six miles from Salineville last Tuesday night. She was alone at the time, and the fire was not discovered in time to render her any assistance.

Mrs. Russell, living near East Palestine, Columbiana county, was so badly burned by the explosion of a kero-ene lamp, last Monday, that she cannot possibly recover.

A son of Mr. Thompson, of Ironton, received a fall a few days ago, while playing on the ice, but, as thought at the time, was not much injured. He attended school next day as usual, and on returning home laid down and, as was supposed, went to sleep. His mother discovered he was dead. She tried to awaken him, but was dead. An examination disclosed the fact that his skull had been fractured by the fall on the ice.

The Warren *Chronicle* says: Considerable excitement was created in town a few days since, by the current rumor that a man named Edward Baer, residing in this place, had fallen a victim to that most terrible disease, hydrophobia. As near as we can learn, he was taken ill on Tuesday of last week, and died on the following Saturday morning. Mr. Baer was bitten by a dog three years ago, while residing in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the symptoms, as developed in his last illness, in the minds of some, indicated hydrophobia. His death was preceded by violent spasms, which, it is said, were evidently intensified by the sight of water.

Mrs. Masters, wife of a saloon keeper in Harman, assisted in associating with disreputable characters, despite the protests of her husband. A few days ago they had some words about the matter, which ended in his shooting and dangerously wounding her.

A daughter of Mr. T. C. Wiley, who resides about a mile north of Waverly, was severely bitten by a dog last Monday. She was entering the house of a neighbor when the brute seized her by the calf of the leg, bit out a large piece of flesh and devoured it. The dog was killed.

Mr. J. S. Dunlap, living near Maineville, is very fond of cats. Sitting down, a few days ago, he took up one of those animals and began fondling it, but the cat becoming infuriated, he forced it head foremost into one of his boots. Tabby then became desperate, and reaching him made a hearty gash in his neck, laying open one of the principal arteries so that the blood spirted to the ceiling. Had it not been for the assistance of a neighbor and the timely arrival of a doctor, the wound would have proved fatal.

Buy your fish and have them dressed for immediate use at Jas. Cully's, No. 184 Liberty street.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Woman Suffragists' Convention.

Foreign Mission for Judge Bingham.

Report on Idaho Wonders.

The Massachusetts Senatorship

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1872.

Woman Suffragists' Convention.

The annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, of which Susan B. Anthony is President, will be held in this city on the 18th and 17th of next month. Mrs. Lockwood, of this city, is general agent of the association for Washington, and is looking after the details of the convention. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, Mrs. Merriweather, Madame Anneke, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Lucy B. Chandler, Mrs. B. A. Lockwood, Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editor of the Chicago *Legal News*, and other prominent woman suffragists, exclusives of Boston excepted are expected to be present and deliver addresses. It is probable that

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1872.

THE STOKES-FISK CASE.

Stokes to-day was cross-examined at great length. In the former trial he was not cross-examined at all. The prisoner's statement contained nothing special. On two or three occasions the counsel on either side indulged in sharp passages. Stokes again denied that he ever made any threat to shoot Fisk. John H. Ramsey, of Albany, President of the Susquehanna Railroad, testified concerning Fisk's character. John L. Doty, George H. Cole, Rufus F. Andrews, David Smith, Daniel P. Ingraham and J. Henry Deborlay were also examined.

REMAINS NOT EXHUMED.

The various parties interested in the ownership of the property in Centre street, still refuse to take steps for the exhumation of the bodies of the burned girls from the debris. The Board of Health and police say they have no legal authority to remove the debris.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1872.

RECENT FIRES — CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS OF BUILDING OWNERS AND AUTHORITIES.

Fire Marshal McSpedan says in regard to the burning of Barnum's museum and menagerie: "The fire originated under the floor immediately over the boiler, and from superheated steam, which in its effects is as destructive as burning gas or flame, and where it is allowed to gain strength is sure to be productive of most terrible results." He adds that the attention of the managers of the circus was twice called to its condition, but no attention paid to the warning hence the fire.

In relation to the Centre street conflagration, the Fire Marshal says: "The fire originated in the printing office of Dun, Barlow & Co., probably from carelessness. I found that before the people employed upon the premises could get from the press room in which the fire originated, all egress from the buildings was shut off. The exterior means of escape were most meager, and the unfortunate loss of life that has occurred was unquestionably due to the negligence and interested parsimony of the proper authorities. The utter neglect and want of precaution for public feeling manifested by the proprietors of the building during the time that has elapsed since the fire occurred will fully illustrate to the public at large the difficulties I have to contend with as a caterer for the safety of the community. I discovered that immediately adjoining the only staircase of this building was a large elevator, that served during the fire as a means to carry the flames to the floors above. If this trap had been constructed for the purpose, and fitted at the foundation with an enormous bellows, it could not have more effectually performed its terrible work of destruction. In this building there was but one staircase, and have no other term to use for it but the infernal machine. The elevator was placed close to it so that when the flames caught one the other was attacked, and almost as quick as lightning all chances of escape was cut off from the people above. The fire escapes, or the complicated machinery put in to be escapes, fitted upon the outside of the building, were simply man traps, entirely inadequate for their intended purpose and in a most wretched condition."

The burning of public school No. 5, Jersey City, is ascribed to the fact that the pipe, or flue, which served the double purpose of heating and ventilating, was made of wood. It seems that as far back as August only two school buildings in Jersey City were provided with safe, and the heating apparatus of the

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINE PATTERNS, Stock and Good Will. Manufacturing and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, KROEER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with Board, can be procured at No. 21 Union Avenue, Allegheny city. Reference exchanged.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO ST Louis, one via Chicago, other via Indianapolis. Inquire at 184 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S Emery Wheels; will not glaze or gum. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Steam Engine, 8-horse power, at the Keystone Steam Pump Works, corner Penn and Thirty second sts.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—W. VA. NATURAL LUBRICATING Oil, Judson Governors, Deane Steam Pumps, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—A second hand, but all almost new, Portable and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand at the Works of WM. A. OU, corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE—A 2-Brick Dwelling House of 10 R oms, fin ished Attic, Gas and Water on the premises, with shade Grounds and Fruit Trees, situated near Fifth avenue, convenient to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad. Possession January 1st. Apply at 63 Sixth avenue, Third floor.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS and Cellar, with Lot 20 by 133 feet deep, on Thirty-sixth street, also House of 4 Rooms and Cellar, with two lots, a feate on Center street, Sixteenth ward. Also, three beautiful building lots on Orchard street, Sixteenth ward, near Thirty-ninth street and Penn avenue; all of which will be sold low. Apply to D. P. KANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 15 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Possession given at once. Inquire of WM. A. HOLLOWELL'S, No. 25 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — THE large three story Brick Warehouse, No. 24 Wood street, recently occupied by Lorenz & Wightman. Inquire of GEORGE A. BERRY, Citizens' National Bank

FOR RENT—155 LIBERTY STREET—Three-story Brick Residence, with 10 feet front on alley, for rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. LINDSAY, JR., next door, or JOHN WAY, Jr., Sole Agent.

FOR RENT — ONE LARGE FRONT Room 25x80, and one back Room 22x60, on Second Floor, No. 121 Fifth avenue. Possession given April 1, 1873. Inquire of GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE, 31 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE NO. 27 Wood street. Skylight on second and third stories. An additional Office to second story, with vault safe. Inquire of REINECKE, WILSON & CO., or D. C. MOORE, sick.

FOR RENT—AT BRADDOCK'S FIELD, the large House formerly known as the Braddock Field Hotel, containing 15 Rooms. Also, vacant Storeroom attached; 5 Acres of Land containing Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. A so, large Stable and other Outbuildings. For particulars call on J. R. ROBINSON, 53 Cha ham street.

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Railroad, Pitt burgh. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 100 feet front by 1 0 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the Works. S. L. VERA, Proprietor.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new; eight Rooms; two Finished Attics; Finished Cellars; Bath Room; Marble Mantels, nicely Papered and Painted; large Garden, Fruit, &c., attached; most pleasant, level part of Center avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue. tf

NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY—SPECIAL MEETING—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Pittsburgh, Penna., on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider the following business:

First, The terms and conditions of a Lease of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to this Company, and to accept or reject the same.

Second, For the transaction of such general business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. A. SCOTT, President.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Directors of the Freehold Bank and Building Association have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) P. R. CENT., out of the earnings for the last six months, free of tax payable at the Bank, No. 68 Smithfield street, on or after January 1, 1873.

THOMAS STERL, Treasurer and Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

JOHN REA, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 9th, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICES.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. and 2 P. M.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1872.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held on MONDAY, January 6th, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the Company's Office, No. 84 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Pitt burgh, December 19, 1872.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1873, at the office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the Election of Officers and Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, and other business. The poll will be open until 4 o'clock P. M.

WM. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGH.M—The annual Election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN F. BEECH, Cashier

Birmingham, December 16, 1872.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK —ELECTION.—The Annual Election for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1873, the 14th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

H. C. WILSON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 110 Federal street, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

Allegheny, December 13, 1872.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—An Election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

W. M. ANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

S. GEORGE, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1872.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CYRUS OLARKE, jr., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

Holiday Presents.

Perfumery Boxes.
Colognes, in pairs.
Toilet Sets.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Plate Glass Mirrors.
Toilet Glasses, in wood and leather.
Hand Mirrors, in wood and leather.
Choice Perfumery, including
Lubin's, Lundborg's,
Low's, Atkinson's,
Rimmel's, Coudray's.
Hair Brushes, variety of patterns.
Horn Combs, large assortment.
And many other articles suitable for presents, for sale at CLARK'S DRUG STORE, No. 168 Fifth avenue.

VENISON at Jas. Cully's, No. 184 Liberty street.

Who Killed Them?

Abel's
Vermin Exterminator,
The only Reliable.
It has no Equal for banishing
Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c.,
Sold by Druggists Everywhere
At 25 cents per bottle.
Try it, and you will use no other.

FINE buffalo steak at Jas. Cully's, No. 184 Liberty street.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TEACHER—A TEACHER. One who can teach the Reed & Brannons. Must come well recommended. Address N. SHAFFER, Business Man's College.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the COMMERCIAL Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. ROAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily, 20 cents per week; 25 cents; subscribers by mail, $7 a year, $3 50 for six months.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 tenth), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy avails to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in all cases must have been received previous to the publication of the paper ordered.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1872. NO. 95.

FIRST EDITION.

THE ACCIDENT AT PROSPECT,

On the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The Dead Number Twenty---Questionable Identity of Two of the Bodies.

Coroner's Investigation---Evidence of Several Witnesses.

Reported Sale of the Road to the Allegheny Valley Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., December 27, 1872.

The name of another victim of the accident near Prospect, on Tuesday, must be added to the list of the dead—that of Barney Cook, of Lancaster, N. Y., who died at half past eleven last night. This makes the total number of dead, therefore, up to this time, twenty, and two of the injured, conductor Flanders and Ticknor, of Titusville, Pa., are in a very critical condition. The remainder of the injured are doing well.

QUESTIONABLE IDENTITY.

The friends and relatives of Frank Green, of Spring Creek, Pa., and Orville Swift, of Corry, refuse to take the remaining bodies, claiming that the identity in either case is not sufficiently well established. There is no reasonable doubt but that they are the remains of the men named, and unless they are soon taken away the Coroner will have them buried.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

The inquest was commenced to-day, but no marked disposition is manifested to make the proceedings public. The Coroner states it to be his intention, however, to have the fullest investigation possible, and has summoned experts to examine the broken flange and give testimony on Tuesday, to which day the inquest has been adjourned. The following statements were taken:

Joseph Haire, of Erie, Pa., being sworn, deposes and says that he was the engineer of the train which met with the accident near Prospect Station, on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, on Tuesday, December 24th, 1872. Left Corry on that day at 1.30 P. M.; left Mayville at 3.30 P. M., being about ten minutes late. Were running, at the time I discovered the tank was off the track, at a rate of speed not exceeding eight miles per hour. The train was about midway on the trestle when I noticed that the tank was off the track. When we went upon the trestle the fireman was putting coal in the furnace. The accident occurred at about 3.35 P. M. The distance from Mayville to Prospect, where the accident occurred, is about five miles. Have been running as fireman on engines upon the road since its completion. The running time between Mayville and Prospect is very slow. It is customary for engineers to examine their engines and tenders before leaving the house each trip, and I made such an examination before leaving on this trip. I did not discover anything wrong with the wheels. Was not using steam at the time of the accident. Our instructions are to run over all large trestles at a rate of speed not exceeding six miles per hour. Was running in conformity with such instructions. Did not make up any time after leaving Mayville. Had a fair load of coal on the tender. The passing of the engine on the trestle was accompanied with a good deal of noise, the timbers squeaking and groaning. The noise was not greater than on ordinary links. Generally examined the engine and tender on the road whenever I stopped to use oil. Dont know how long the wheels had been used under the tender; think over a year. I think the wheel under the tender which was broken was sound when we left Mayville. The engine, No. 6, was in the shop for repairs some time four weeks ago. Am of the opinion that the breaking of the wheel was the sole cause of the accident.

Thomas Connell, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Mayville, N. Y., and master mechanic of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad. The engine, M. P. Bemus, No. 6, was in the shop some four weeks since, and was thoroughly examined by me at that time; did not discover but that the engine tender in good condition. The wheels under this tender had been in use about eighteen months. Have examined the broken wheel under the tender and discovered no flaw or defect in the iron, with the exception of what might be termed a fire crack, as shown by a fragment of the wheel about two inches in length and one-half inch in depth, which could not be discovered by the ordinary examination of wheels.

Cornelia McCarrn, of Miller station, wife of James H. McCarrn, who was killed, identified that her husband remarked to her that the train was running very fast for such a rough road; didn't hear any other passengers remark on it.

REPORTED SALE OF THE ROAD.

A dispatch received to-night announces that the road has been sold by O. H. Barney, the Receiver of it, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which is one of the connecting lines between Buffalo and Pittsburgh. This gives that road, controlling as it does, the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway under one management, a direct line between those two cities. Col. Phillips, President of the Valley Road, has been trying to effect the purchase for some time, and it is supposed that this accident has hastened the consummation of the sale. The asking price, before the accident, was four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, but the price at which it was sold is not known. The road, it may be remembered, was thrown into bankruptcy last summer, at the suit of first mortgage bondholders, and placed in charge of Mr. C. S. Kimball, of New York city. It was sold at auction on the 7th, by order of the court, the bondholders bidding it in at six hundred thousand dollars, one hundred thousand dollars less than the face value of their bonds. The road has more than paid expenses since placed in charge of Mr. Kimball, and from the surplus earnings the road-bed has been placed in excellent order. The rails are badly worn, and to make it a first class road new iron will have to be laid. It is probable that the new management has assumed all the claims for damages arising out of this accident.

Excitement and General Satisfaction Over the Report of Sale of the Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., December 29, 1872.

The report that the Allegheny Valley Railroad has purchased the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Road has created great excitement here, and universal satisfaction is expressed that the Valley Road has finally secured control of this important connection between Pittsburgh and Buffalo. Speculations are freely indulged in as to what policy will be adopted by the management, but the well known friendship of Col. Phillips for this pleasant town is thought to be a sufficient guarantee that the interests of its people will be greatly advanced by the change. This belief takes tangible form. The proprietor of the Chautauqua House remarked to me this morning that his property was worth $25,000 more than it was twenty-four hours ago, and Mr. South Leach, editor of the Chautauqua News, is confident that his property has advanced two thousand dollars in value in the meantime. The short branch to Buffalo, which it has been in contemplation to build from this side of Prospect, will be probably now pushed through without delay. It is calculated this short line will save some twenty-six miles in distance, and what is of almost equal importance, some forty feet in grade. One train has run south to-day nearly on time, the road having been very thoroughly opened. Instructions have been issued to run no more trains except on the order of Colonel Phillips, although it is understood he does not take possession until the 1st instant.

CRIMES.

The Hibler Homicide Case at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 28, 1872.

The Criminal Court opened this morning and took up the Hibler murder case, and the examination of witnesses commenced. The prosecution introduced Dr. Virgil, whose evidence went to show that the death of Mrs. Hibler was caused by the shock occasioned by the shooting of her husband. Dr. Virgil's evidence occupied the time of the court up till adjournment. Mrs. Sullivan, who was present at the shooting, will be examined on Monday. The court room was crowded with interested spectators.

Two Roughs Shot at Dayton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., December 29, 1872.

Last night two roughs, named Ed. Spang and John Cathirt, were shot by a sporting man named Vice Foster, in the Phillips House bar room. Spang and Cathirt made threats of killing Foster, and upon meeting last night he shot Spang twice, once through the throat, severing his tongue, and once in the hip, and Cathirt in the side. Both men are in a critical condition. They have no sympathy from the public. Foster is in jail, and will probably be called to-morrow.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Activity of the Insurgents—Spaniards Meet with Reverses.

HAVANA, December 28.—The insurgents attacked Mayari on the night of the 12th inst. The town was in a defenceless condition, the regulars and volunteers being absent. The man-of-war Hulva landed her marines and sailors, who drove out the insurgents, not, however, before the latter had sacked several houses. In the attack twenty Spaniards were killed. The insurgents succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded. On the night of the 19th, during the absence of the troops on an expedition, the insurgents, under the command of Vicente Garcia, entered the town of Holguin and captured Fort Perriquera. The Holguin volunteers had been previously ordered to march into the fort to replace the troops withdrawn, and as they approached, not aware that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy, they received a heavy fire from the insurgents. The volunteers and a few regulars subsequently attacked the insurgents, and messengers were dispatched to recall the troops. Operations were suspended until daylight of the 20th, when the insurgents withdrew, after sacking six establishments and a number of private houses. A Spanish Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and several other officers were killed. Reports as to the total loss of the Spaniards are conflicting, some placing the figure as high as sixty killed. The Spanish account acknowledges twenty killed. Troops are moving rapidly in pursuit of Garcia, anxious to avenge the death of their comrades. Full particulars of the affair are wanting. Seventeen insurgents surrendered at Trinidad on Friday. It is reported that Gen. Ceballos will return to Spain upon the arrival of Gen. Cordova.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1872, 8 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England northwesterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For Middle States winds backing to southwesterly and cloudy weather, with light snow over the northern portion, probably turning into rain on Monday. For South Atlantic States easterly and southerly winds and increasing cloudiness. From Kentucky to the Gulf southeasterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather and probably rain. From Ohio valley to upper lakes southerly to easterly winds, cloudy and diminishing pressure. From Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota diminishing pressure and increasing easterly and southerly winds and cloudiness, with probable rain from Iowa southward, but snow hence northward.

FIRES.

Tannery at Portsmouth, Ohio, Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, December 29, 1872.

The large steam tannery of Burk, Finder & Co. was burned yesterday morning. Loss one thousand dollars; insured for nineteen thousand.

Fire at Mansfield, Ohio—Richland County Court House Dedication.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 28, 1872.

A small frame house on Walnut street, occupied by Ben Fiddler, was badly damaged by fire and water this morning. Loss about $500; insured in the Germania and Cleveland, which is worth four times.

The new court house of Richland county, perhaps the finest building of the kind in the State, will be formally dedicated on Tuesday. The cold term still continues, with no signs of abatement.

A Miner Falls Six Hundred Feet.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., December 29.—Henry Williams, employed at the Thomaston colliery, while cutting ice, slipped and fell six hundred feet down the slope, and was instantly killed. His body was terribly mangled.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati for the week ending Saturday, 42,000; whole number from November 1st, 379,600.

Governor Warmouth's private Secretary says that the statement published in Washington, to the effect that the Governor had abandoned the contest and advised the Legislature not to meet on the 6th of January, is untrue.

The St. Louis *Democrat* will to-day publish a list of disasters and losses on the western rivers during the present year. The losses amount to $3,225,200, of which the Mississippi gives $1,178,850, the Ohio $1,032,700, the Arkansas $16,300, and the Red $10,400. The lives lost by explosion number 58, and 365 are estimated to have been lost by falling overboard.

Levi King has been arrested at Louisville, charged with the murder of Richard Baker. The parties reside in the village of Arnoldstown, thirteen miles from the city.

The thermometers in various parts of New England on Saturday ranged from five to twelve degrees below zero.

A Coroner's jury at Philadelphia, Saturday, found that John Tweedie died from violence received at the hands of police sergeant Rodgers, while the former was a prisoner in a cell at the station house. Tweedie was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, but it is believed was suffering from a fit.

The steamers Liberia and Cuba, from Liverpool, put in at Halifax on Saturday. They experienced terrific weather.

The small-pox, imported from Boston to Halifax, is spreading in the country towns. In Yarmouth all the churches, schools and other places of public resort are closed.

The steamships Oceanic and Thuringia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. They report tremendous seas for ten days. Two or three steamers are overdue.

Dee Townley, business manager of the Grand Opera House, New York, and well known as a journalist, died Saturday morning.

The Board of Education of Paterson, N. J., have resolved that colored children there shall be allowed to attend public schools the same as white children.

There were twelve cases of small-pox in Washington City on the 27th.

The Legislature will meet in extra session next Thursday.

Preparations are being made to put the Marietta rolling mill into operation as soon after the first of January as coal can be procured.

John Uhl, a few miles below Marietta, on the Virginia side, killed twenty large gray mallard wild ducks, at a single discharge of a musket, one day last week. They were disturbing his corn in the shock, when he scattered some shelled in a furrow, concealed himself, and at the proper time fired away, with the above result.

Rev. Dr. Haight has written a letter declining the position, to which he had been elected, of Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts.

The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Ten men for the Albany penitentiary, convicted of Ku-Klux outrages, arrived at New York yesterday. Among them is a Baptist minister, Rev. John Ezell, of South Carolina. Three of them confess to being concerned in fourteen assassinations.

Frederick Campbell was found in his room, in New York, last Friday, in a dying condition from a pistol shot wound, accidentally received. He was a son of Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank, and had a responsible position in the banking house of Vermilye & Co.

Charles Kroger, of San Francisco, committed suicide yesterday in that city. He had a desperate struggle with his clerk, who tried to prevent him, but finally succeeded in severing his head nearly in two with a razor and fell dead. He was a German and unmarried. No cause for the suicide.

Saturday night a runaway mule team passing near Buan's rolling mill, Cincinnati, the wheels of the wagon struck the post of a frame building used for the rolling mill, knocked the post down, which let the roof truss fall, killing John Kraft on the spot in the mill.

The British bark J. B. Duffers, at Charleston, S. C., for Bremen with 2,249 bales of upland cotton on board, took fire on Saturday night, and was filled with water and sunk at the wharf. Damage large.

Associate Judge Strickland, of the United States Court of Utah, will soon resign.

The epizootic has broken out among the jurisdiction of Cardinas and Cienfuegas, Cuba. It is of a malignant type, and in many cases death follows almost immediately upon the animal being attacked.

Daniels & McCam's sale stable, corner of Fifth and Carr streets, St. Louis, was burned this morning. Loss $12,000; partly insured.

Total amount of freight received at the port of St. Louis by steamers and barges for the past year 836,019 tons; amount shipped from there by river 805,282 tons, 20,000 tons less than were received, and 30,000 tons more than were shipped in 1871.

The Skowhegan hotel, at Skowhegan, Maine, was burned last evening. Loss $30,000. Insurance $30,000.

A WEALTH OF WONDERS.

The Great Tuolumne Canon.

Gorges, Forests, Torrents and Waterfalls.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The diadem for scenic grandeur has heretofore been won by Yosemite, but late explorations in Sierra Nevada have revealed some half dozen contestants for that honor. Among them may be mentioned Mount Shasta, the canon of the south fork of King's river (on the shadow of Mount Whitney), and the great Tuolumne river canon. John Muir, the lonely adventurous explorer and geologist of the Yosemite valley, and Galen Clark, State guardian of that valley, last month penetrated and explored the last mentioned canon, which Prof. Whitney and Clarence King did not enter, the former expressing a doubt, in his State geological report, whether it was possible to get into it at all. Mr. Muir reports that this canon lies about eighteen miles in an almost due northerly direction from Yosemite valley. Its beginning or mouth is before Hetch-Hetchy valley, and the main Tuolumne river runs through it. It curves in an unbroken line for over forty miles, and runs up to and ends in the very heart of the summits of the Upper Sierra Nevada. The unexhaustively named Hetch-Hetchy valley constitutes an expanded portion of the great Tuolumne canon, which properly begins at the eastern end of the Hetch-Hetchy, and has, from thence to its head, a length of twenty miles of continuous, unbroken vertical walls of granite, similar to, but more clear cut, and with much greater depth than those of Yosemite valley. Yosemite valley has an average width of half a mile, and is one place a mile wide, but the Tuolumne canon has nowhere a width exceeding a quarter of a mile, and is, in some places, much narrower than that. The Tuolumne river, which runs through it, has twice the width of the Merced. The falls of the Merced-Yosemite surpass those of the Tuolumne canon in unbroken volumes of descending water; but in endless variety and attractiveness the falls of the Tuolumne canon is far superior. The great walls of the canon are seamed by watercourse fissures, down which rivers leap, churn, thunder, brawl and sing with all possible varieties and expressions of sound. There is one water-leap 1,800 feet high in the Tuolumne canon, but it is not unbroken like the Upper Yosemite, and is in that respect inferior to the latter. The Upper Yosemite falls are 1,600 feet high. In the spring, when the river is full, the fall from the brink of the cliff to the rocky bowl with a sound resembling the fall from the sky of gigantic cannon balls on massive tightly-stretched sheets of drum-head. This sound closely resembles, yet hardly rises to the noisy dignity, of the loudest peals of thunder; but the noise produced by the Tuolumne waterfalls, is as deafening as the loudest thunder—a thunder which is brought directly home to the ears by the narrowness and vast depth of the great ice-covered fissure and the unsurpassed facilities it affords for pandæmic echoes. One of the waterfalls spreads out at first like a great filmy fan of silver-threaded water but, after a descent in this shape of about two hundred feet, it is whirled over, closed up with lightning-like rapidity, changed in color, shot down a narrow grove of rocks like an arrow of sunlight. The great sculpture marks of glacial action are much newer and more easily read in the Tuolumne than in the Yosemite canon, for though called a valley, it is really a canon of the Yosemite. The glacial alphabet, by which the history of the glacial action can be read, is very much blurred in Yosemite by the subsequent action of rain, snow, sun, winds and earthquakes, but in the Tuolumne canon the page is fresh from the glacial hand. The loops on the summits of Mounts Lyell, Dana, Gibbs and Ritter. The glaciers from these mountains, Mr. Muir thinks, as recent time not only filled the great Tuolumne canon but lavishly overflowed it as a river overflows its banks in spring time.

Messrs. Muir and Clark had a rough task in exploring this great canon and its surroundings. They were forced to wade rushing, icy torrents, the sides of which broadened the feet of perpendicular rocks of granite. They camped one night in their shirt sleeves, and went supperless to bed. One of the walls mentioned is 4,000 feet high.

Those who have come out of Yosemite by the Coulterville trail will remember what a magnificent view of the Bridal Veil Falls is had from it. Those falls are by no means the largest, but they are the most beautiful and appropriately named of all the many falls of the great valley. The white foam-like spray disarranges their falling folds and silver threads, just as it would a veil of the most gauzy texture. There are many of these bridal veils in Hetch-Hetchy valley of the Tuolumne canon. There is a greater display and variety of water shapes, lines, hints, motions and effects in the latter than in the Yosemite. One imagines that he has seen and heard all the possible combinations into which water can enter the ear and delight the eye and charm the ear after a visit to Yosemite; but Mr. Muir states that the exploration of the Tuolumne canon has revealed innumerable new discoveries in that respect, even to the eye, which has for years been familiar with all the waterfalls of the Yosemite region.

It is evident that these and other recent discoveries in the Sierra Nevada that there is a wealth of wonders there, outside of and in many respects far surpassing the region on which the eyes of tourists have heretofore rested.

An Interesting Decision.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The opinion of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in the case of Hovey et al. vs. Grant is of interest and importance to all commercial men. In 1870 the defendant bought in Boston of the plaintiffs a quantity of liquors. For the value of these the plaintiffs brought trespass, holding that the defendant at the time of the contract never intended to pay for the goods, and therefore that the sale was void. For the defendant it was claimed that if at the time of purchasing the liquors he had in view the law prohibiting their sale, and intended to resist payment by pleading the illegality of the sale, it was no fraud upon the vendor. The court below held that if the defendant at the time of the purchase intended not to pay for the liquors for any cause, and concealed that intention from the seller, it was a fraud upon the seller, which would justify him in rescinding the sale and recovering his liquors or the value thereof in an action of trespass. Under this instruction the jury found for the full amount for the plaintiff, and this verdict has now been sustained above, and the decision below reaffirmed. Subsequently it was decided that if a person buys liquors when the sale is prohibited, and at the time does not intend to pay for them because of the law, and conceals the intention for the purpose of fraud, the vendor can reclaim the goods or their value.

There can be no question, we think, about the soundness of this decision, which simply follows the general rule that a party shall not be permitted to set up his own share in an illegal transaction for the purpose of avoiding his contracts. As between the parties the vendee was bound to act in good faith, and if he deliberately contemplated a violation of law, he certainly should not be allowed to plead it as defense in a civil action.

A Rare Instance of Good Fortune.

[From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, December 24.]

One of those occurrances in real life which read so much like the imaginings of a romancist is reported from New Hampshire. Some years ago a young operative at a Great Falls cotton mill, Sarah Butillon by name, was called home to care for an invalid sister, and when the latter died the aged parents were left alone, so that Sarah deemed it her duty to stay by them, giving up her chances of worldly prosperity. Now, it happened that certain small articles of personal property which she had brought from the factory were wrapped in a stray newspaper from Louisiana, and on removing the wrapper her eye caught the family name—Butillon—upon it. After that she was moved by a strange impulse to write to the person bearing her name, and finally she did so out of curiosity merely. A reply came in due time from what was then a young man, the writer must be a distant relative of the factory girl. He, it seems, lived alone and had but few friends. They corresponded three years or more, when suddenly the letters from him ceased coming. Three months intervened, and then came a lawyer's letter informing the New Hampshire girl of the death of her relative and of her inheritance of $100,000. And she has gone with her husband to come into her fortune. But we trust that all factory girls will not fix their affections on distant namesakes, with the delusive hope of similar results.

Church Statistics of the United States.

The church statistics of the last census are curious and interesting. There are 62,522 church buildings in the United States, with sittings for 11,395,542. While the population of the country is a little over 38,000,000, only 27,900,000 persons are over ten years old. Deducting the very young, the very old, and the sick and infirm, the existing accommodation seems adequate. The total value of church property is $349,819,780. The Methodists are the strongest denomination, having 21,337 churches. The Baptists are next, with 13,992. The Presbyterians hold the third place, having 7,071 churches. Fourth are the Catholics, with 3,806 churches. The Christians—both Disciples and the Christian connection are included under this name—have 2,822; the Lutherans 2,776; the Congregationalists 2,715; the Episcopalians 2,691; the German Reformed 1,145; the Friends 662; the Universalists 602; the Unitarians 310; the Mormons 171, and the Jews 152.

During the past forty years the Rev. P. Herbruck, of Canton, has baptized 4,272, married 1,671, buried 1,437 and preached 7,000 sermons.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Woman Suffragists' Convention.

Foreign Mission for Judge Bingham.

Report on Idaho Wonders.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1872.

Woman Suffragists' Convention.

The annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, of which Susan B. Anthony is President, will be held in this city on the 16th and 17th of next month. Mrs. Lockwood, of this city, is general agent of the association for Washington, and is looking after the details of the convention. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, Mrs. Merriweather, Madame Anneke, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Lucy B. Chandler, Mrs. B. A. Lockwood, Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editor of the Chicago *Legal News*, and other prominent woman suffragists, exclusives of Boston excepted are expected to be present and deliver addresses. It is probable that Miss Anthony will receive quite an ovation on account of her pending trial for voting at Rochester, N. Y., which is set down for the third Tuesday in January. Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin have not been invited, and are not expected to be present.

A Mission for Judge Bingham.

It is now expected that Judge Bingham will be appointed Minister to Mexico. Unless the Italian government expresses a wish to have Mr. Marsh recalled there will be no change in the Italy mission at present. If Mr. Marsh should return the place would be offered Mr. Bingham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1872.

The Wonders of Idaho.

Prof. Hayden and his entire scientific corps are hard at work preparing a report of their exploration of the Idaho region traversed the past season. It proved as full of natural wonders as the great Geiser Basin examined last year. A full set of views and an extensive collection of minerals and fossils are attracting great attention from public men.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

The Boston *Journal*, which came to-night, in commenting upon the course of General Butler in his attempt to injure Dawes in the Senatorial contest, asserts that the position of Dawes and Boutwell in connection with the Credit Mobilier are precisely similar.

State Electoral Votes.

Colonel Grosvenor arrived this afternoon with the electoral vote of Ohio. The vote of all the States should be here by Wednesday of this week, but as yet messengers of only two or three have arrived. A number have telegraphed that they are delayed by the storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 29, 1872.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Commissioner Walker's resignation has been accepted, to take effect February 1st, not January 1st, the date on which it was tendered.

W. L. Wilson, bearer of the electoral vote of Minnesota, is now here this morning.

The President this morning had a long conference with Assistant Secretary Richardson.

Senator Sumner is better than he was last week and has taken his usual out-door exercise.

Justice Cartter decides that dogs are a nuisance, and fined an unlicensed dog owner five dollars.

EXPORTING CRIMINALS.

An alleged case of pardon by the Grand Duke of Hesse, on condition that the criminal should immigrate to America, having been brought to the attention of the Hessian authorities by our diplomatic representative at Berlin, assurances have been given him that pardons accompanied by conditions of that character will in no case be granted by the Grand Duke.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy one million of bonds and sell one million of coin each week during the month of January.

BORDER DEPREDATIONS.

The commission to inquire into the depredations of the Mexican on the Texas frontier, expect to leave Washington on the 7th of January to resume their labors. Mr. Meade, one of the commissioners, has resigned.

KANSAS SENATORIAL BRIBERY CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will, on the 10th of January, resume their investigation of the charge against Senator Caldwell, that he was elected by the bribery of certain members of the Kansas Legislature. The testimony taken by the Committee of the 14th of January has already been given. They will, at the time above stated, begin the examination of witnesses, the Sergeant-at-arms having summoned about twenty persons for that purpose.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.

The New Orleans Committee have printed their address to the people of the United States relative to the Louisiana troubles, accompanied with an appendix quoting the laws in support of their position. Their memorial will be presented to Congress and an appeal made for the appointment of a committee to proceed to New Orleans and ascertain all the facts in the case.

STATE NEWS.

Oil City is to have a street railway. A charter has been procured, and officers will be elected on the second Tuesday of January.

Seth Alexander, of Franklin, fell on the ice on Thursday, while carrying some heavy drilling bars, which came down on his neck, breaking it and causing his death in a few minutes.

Mrs. J. Bonner, of Oil City, was run over by a reckless "coaster," and probably fatally injured, a few days ago.

Dauphin county has eighteen building and loan associations.

The Johnstown *Voice* says: There is a pious monk in St. Francis Monastry, Loretto, who though having lived within seven miles of Cresson for twenty-two years, has never seen that place.

There is something in a name, as a Mr. Hunter, of Tionesta, had sixteen dead deer and one bear ready to be skinned, lying around his house last week.

A sausage measuring sixty-nine feet in length, and weighing 5,092 pounds, was made in Manheim, Lancaster county, last week.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. McLenen, aged ninety years, was burned to death in the fire which destroyed her house, on Brush creek, six miles from Salineville last Tuesday night. She was alone at the time, and the fire was not discovered in time to render her any assistance.

Mrs. Russell, living near East Palestine, Columbiana county, was so badly burned by the explosion of a lamp, last Monday, that she cannot possibly recover.

A son of Mr. Thompson, of Ironton, received a fall a few days ago, while playing on the ice, but, as thought at the time, was not much injured. He attended school next day as usual, and on returning home laid down and, as was supposed, went to sleep. His mother discovered when she tried to awaken him that he was dead. An examination disclosed the fact that his skull had been fractured by the fall on the ice.

The Warren *Chronicle* says: Considerable excitement was created in town a few days since, by the current rumor that a nun from a convent in this place, had fallen a victim to that most terrible disease, hydrophobia. As near as we can learn, he was taken ill on Tuesday of last week, and died on the following Saturday morning. Mr. Baer was bitten by a dog three years ago, while residing in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the symptoms, as developed in his last illness, in the minds of some, indicated hydrophobia. His death was preceded by violent spasms, which, it is said, were evidently intensified by the sight of water.

Mrs. Masters, wife of a saloon keeper in Harman, persisted in associating with disreputable characters, despite the protests of her husband. A few days ago they had some words about the matter, which ended in his shooting and dangerously wounding her.

A daughter of Mr. T. C. Wiley, who resides about a mile north of Waverly, was severely bitten by a dog last Monday. She was entering the house of a neighbor when the brute seized her by the calf of the leg, bit out a large piece of flesh and escaped uninjured. The dog was killed.

Mr. J. S. Dunlap, living near Maineville, is very fond of cats. Sitting down, a few days ago, he took up one of those animals and began fondling it, but the cat becoming infuriated, he forced it head foremost into one of his pockets, and then became desperately and leaping at him made a fearful gash in his neck, laying open one of the principal arteries so that the blood spirted to the ceiling. Had it not been for the assistance of a neighbor and the timely arrival of a doctor, the wound would have proved fatal.

Buy your fish and have them dressed for immediate use at Jas. Cully's, No. 184 Liberty street.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1872.

THE STOKES-FISK CASE.

Stokes to-day was cross-examined at great length. In the former trial he was not cross-examined at all. The prisoner's statement contained nothing special. On two or three occasions the counsel on either side indulged in sharp passages. Stokes again denied that he ever made any threat to shoot Fisk. John H. Ramsey, of Albany, President of the Susquehanna Railroad, testified concerning Fisk's character. John L. Doty, George H. Cole, Rufus F. Andrews, David Smith, Daniel P. Ingraham and J. Henry Deborlay were also examined.

REMAINS NOT EXHUMED.

The various parties interested in the ownership of the property in Centre street, still refuse to take steps for the exhumation of the bodies of the burned girls from the debris. The Board of Health and police say they have no legal authority to remove the debris.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1872.

RECENT FIRES — CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS OF BUILDING OWNERS AND AUTHORITIES.

Fire Marshal Mesjedon says in regard to the burning of Barnum's museum and menagerie: "The fire originated under the floor immediately over the boiler, and from superheated steam, which in its effects is as destructive as burning gas or flame, and where it is allowed to gain strength is sure to be productive of most terrible results." He adds that the attention of the managers of the circus was twice called to its condition, but no attention paid to the warning; hence the fire.

In relation to the Centre street conflagration, the Fire Marshal says: "The fire originated in the printing office of Dun, Barlow & Co., probably from carelessness. I found that before the people employed upon the premises could get from the press room in which the fire originated, all egress from the buildings was shut off. The exterior means of escape were most meager, and the unfortunate loss of life that has occurred was unquestionably due to the negligence and interested parsimony of the proper authorities." The utter neglect and want of proper consideration for public feeling manifested by the proprietors of the building during the time that has elapsed since the fire occurred will fully illustrate to the public at large the difficulties I have to contend with as a caterer for the safety of the community. I discovered this immediately adjoining the only staircase of this building was a large elevator, that served during the fire as a means to carry the flames to the floors above. If this trap had been constructed for the purpose, and fitted at the foundation with an enormous bellows, it could not have more effectually performed its terrible work of destruction. In this building there was but one staircase, and have no other term to use for it but that of a nuisance. The elevator was placed close to it, so that when the flame caught one the other was attacked, and almost as quick as lightning all chances of escape was cut off from the people above. This fire escapes, or the complicated machinery meant to be escapes, fitted upon the outside of the building, were simply man traps, entirely inadequate for their professed purpose and in a most wretched condition."

The building of public school No. 5, Jersey City, is ascribed to the fact that the pipe, or tunnel, which served the double purpose of heating and ventilating, was made of wood. It seems that as far back as August only two school buildings in Jersey City were pronounced safe, and the heating apparatus of the school just burned was especially condemned.

Red tape still keeps the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the Centre street fire buried beneath the ruins.

Fire Marshal McSpedan reports forty-five fires for the week ending December 28. Estimated loss $1,157,600; insurance $1,780,200. Eighteen of the fires were caused by carelessness.

COLLISION ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The Erie express train, which left Long Dock at half past seven Saturday evening, came in collision at eight o'clock with a coal train from Weehawken, about a mile west from Bergen tunnel. The engines, at the time, was endeavoring to switch off the track to allow the express train to pass. Five cars of the freight train were almost entirely demolished. The fireman and the first of two locomotives drawing the express train was thrown on its side into deep cutting and badly damaged. The express train was delayed two hours. Nobody hurt.

REMAINS EXHUMED AT LAST.

As neither the police nor health authorities desired to act on the request of Corner Herman to cause search to be made for the bodies of the seven persons lost by the burning of the Centre street building, Coroner Herman, who was pecuniarily assisted by several citizens, assumed the responsibility. After a long search the body of a woman was found in the debris, but as all the flesh had been burned off it was beyond recognition. John Stewart, by means of a clasp ring found on the body, identified it as the remains of his sister Jane Stewart, who was employed in the building. Search will be continued to-morrow.

METHODISM.

Latest Statistics of the Denomination Throughout the World.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, in an article on "Thirty Methodist Branches are too many," gives the following statistics of Methodism throughout the world:

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Churches.	Ministers.	Mem. and Prob.
Methodist Episcopal	9,700	1,422,000
Methodist Episcopal South	3,000	641,500
Methodist Episcopal Colored	100	13,000
Evangelical Association	624	79,000
Methodist	624	50,000
Methodist Protestant	423	70,000
American Wesleyan	250	20,000
Free Methodist	90	6,000
Primitive Methodist	30	2,000
African Methodist Episcopal	620	200,000
African Methodist Zion	700	164,000
Eleven Churches	16,151	2,647,000
IN THE CANADIES AND BRITISH AMERICA.		
Wesleyan Methodist	600	69,600
Wesleyan Methodist, East British America	170	16,120
Methodist Episcopal	260	21,500
New Connection Methodist	90	8,200
Primitive Methodist	70	7,100
Bible Christian	....	....
Methodist Episcopal of British America	....	....
Independent M. th. Episcopal	....	....
Eight Churches	1,160	122,520
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, ETC.		
Wesleyan, England and Scotland	1,700	367,000
Wesleyan, Ireland	180	21,000
Wesleyan Missions	340	78,500
Primitive Methodist	973	162,000
United Free Methodist	230	67,000
New Connection	240	32,000
Reform Union	600	8,000
British Methodist	250	27,000
Ireland	....	9,000
Nine Churches	4,673	771,600
AUSTRALIA, POLYNESIA, ETC.		
Wesleyan	350	67,500
United Free Methodist	12	700
Of Colonies	15	3,000
Three Churches	377	68,400

Or, to aggregate, there are not far from 30 Methodist divisions, literally dividing the services of 22,361 ministers and 3,609,420 members.

A TABLE recently compiled by Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, comparing the statistics of travel in the country with those of Europe, shows the migratory character of the American people. Whereas, the great majority of the people of any given district in England or on the continent remain for life where they were born, a large proportion of the people of this country are constantly shifting their location. From the table it appears that the State of Vermont, with a population of 330,551, has sent out 177,164 to other States, or more than half as many as are now living in the State. New York has a population of 4,382,754 persons, but of these only 1,487,576 were born in New York, while 1,073,542 persons born in New York now reside in other States. Of those born in Pennsylvania, 674,544 live in other States. Of Kentucky, with a population of 1,321,011, has sent out to other States 403,126 persons; of these, 92,907 went to Missouri and 65,257 to Illinois. Of the 1,194,020 persons in Iowa, only 517,831 were born there.

The Neat and Tidy Housewife

Who often makes a thorough examination of her house, from cellar to garret, will find Sapolio an indispensable article to make the excursion

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1872.

LATER returns of the special election held last Tuesday in the Thirteenth Congressional district, for a successor to Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR, indicate the election of BUNNELL, Republican, over PROLETT, Democrat. The poll is said to have been quite light, and the returns are as yet incomplete. *Bradford* county, it is reported, gave between sixteen hundred and two thousand Republican majority; while *Columbia*, the stronghold of Democracy in the district, has fallen off from its usual majority of from fourteen to seventeen hundred to about five hundred.

IT is reported that Senator SUMNER intends, as soon as the condition of his health will permit, to address a letter to the Massachusetts Legislature, announcing that he will not press his proposition to erase from the national army flags the names of the battles won by the Union forces. Senator SUMNER does wisely to respect the sentiments of his constituents and of the country. The introduction of the resolution was a grave mistake. The Senator misunderstood the feeling of the South not less than that of the North, in the matter, as is sufficiently shown by the fact that he has been rebuked by both sections. It is to be hoped the mischievous proposition may never again be heard of.

ALTHOUGH the money market is quite close, yet the stringency is perceptibly relaxing, and upon the whole the financial situation may be said to afford hopeful indications of growing strength—an encouraging fact during these closing days of the year. In two or three weeks a considerable amount of funds will be released which are now locked up. For quite a while past people in the country have been hoarding currency with a view to tax requirements. These taxes are generally paid shortly before the close of the year, and it is expected that a large amount of money which has been held in reserve for this purpose will soon be absorbed into the active organism of the circulation, of course to the further moderation of the existing pressure.

THE year now closing has been one of the most disastrous for shipping ever experienced. In this country the number of vessels reported lost and missing upon our coasts and lakes during the autumn and winter, is probably in excess of that of any like period in any previous year. The *British Review* says the disasters on the English coast during the same time have been altogether without precedent, while in the North and Baltic seas the casualties have far exceeded those of any past season. It is believed that the number of vessels lost during the present year has been very considerably in excess of the new ones construc'ed; a fact which, taken in connection with the constant development of commerce the world over, with its attendant increased demand for tonnage, cannot but exert a marked influence in the restoration of our merchant marine.

Our local Democratic contemporary appears to be contemplating a new departure in the direction of *consistency and sincerity*. Under the guise of certain observations ostensibly addressed to this paper, it flagellates itself without stint for its past absence of principle "in its support of or opposition to any views or policy," and bemoans in most penitential tone the facile ease with which it slid from unmeasured denunciation of the candidate of its own party, before his nomination at Baltimore, into the most hearty and unflinching advocacy of his election, afterward. We thought, at the time, that the *Post* would some day regret having faced both ways so zealously, but we hardly expected it would feel the prickings of conscience so soon. It is a good sign, however, and we hail it as the earnest of a real and lasting conversion.

DOES it really make any difference whose ox is gored, so far as respects the merits of a case? And if it does not, will some Democratic oracle have the goodness properly to denounce the action of the Conservatives of Arkansas in calling upon the United States District Court to issue an injunction restraining the State authorities from declaring the result of the late election? The principle underlying this case and that of Louisiana is exactly the same, while the facts are almost precisely alike, also. If the intervention of the Federal Court in *New Orleans* was "tyranny" and "usurpation," nothing can be clearer than that the Democrats of Arkansas deserve to be roundly rebuked for demanding the intercession of the Federal Court against the action of the Governor and other officers of that State. A blast from the home organ of the party would be in order.

NOT VERY long ago the Pittsburgh *Post* apparently considered that it possessed a peculiar fitness for improving our present form of government; wherefore it trotted out a proposition for a Constitutional amendment, making foreign born citizens eligible to election as President of the United States. More mature reflection, however, appears to have convinced that paper that it is not so capable of Constitution tinker as it at first believed itself to be. It now "very greatly laments" the "unfortunate" propensity which is "cropping out in Democratic quarters" for this kind of amusement, and expresses the hope that "we have seen the last of these modern inventions, misnamed amendments; and be permitted to lapse into something like that happy tranquility in the absence of which our government can possess no stability." This frank acknowledgment on the part of our neighbor of its utter lack of wisdom in proposing the amendment referred to, is as creditable as it is unexpected, and we make haste to give it the benefit of its apparently sincere and ingenuous confession.

WELL DONE, Kentucky. A bill is under consideration by the Legislature of that State for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of its school system, and making provision for the education of its colored children—a thing not yet accomplished. Georgia, also, is making commendable educational progress. Up to the beginning of the present year the important city of *Atlanta* was without any free public schools. There is now in attendance upon them over two thousand white and nearly a thousand colored children. In Louisiana, too, as in all the South, according to a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, everything in future depends upon the instruction and enlightenment of its masses, white and black. This writer says that the one great constitutional amendment needed all over the South is this: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you;" and he adds that the party or the race which obeys it best will surely conquer in the end. Present appearances induce him to believe that the colored people of those States are not last in their observance of the injunction.

IT is to be hoped that the report which comes from Washington to the effect that Congress will refuse to pass the bill recommended by the Committee on Territories, providing for the admission of Colorado as a State, may prove to be correct. It is urged by the advocates of the measure that the Territory has many more claims than Nevada and Nebraska had when they were admitted, the former coming into the Union as a political make-weight, with a population of only between six and seven thousand, while that of the latter was less than sixty thousand. Mr. CHAFFEE, the delegate from Colorado, claims for it a population of a hundred thousand. At the last election, in September, however, the vote was somewhat less than fourteen thousand, which would indicate a population of not over seventy thousand. This is little more than one-half of the number requisite for a representative, while to give two Senators to such a scant household seems a stretch of generosity wholly uncalled for. By law of Congress new States are not to be admitted having less than a population of a hundred and thirty thousand. If the rule is not to be enforced, let it be repealed without delay, so that every Territory may be admitted which clamors to be let in.

A FEW WEEKS ago the Chicago Board of Trade expelled a couple of members who had been guilty of fraudulent practices in mercantile transactions; thereafter resolving itself into a sort of mutual admiration society for having so promptly vindicated its "commercial honor." Under the circumstances this self-complacency was, perhaps, pardonable, inasmuch as the expulsion appeared to indicate a healthy moral tone among those who "go in" for the measure. Other mercantile communities took note of the matter, not a little hearty commendation being bestowed upon Chicago therefor. The standard of "commercial honor" in the body aforesaid does not, however, appear to have been really as high as it then seemed. At least, one of the papers of that city cites it as a fact not at all to the credit of the Board of Trade that a man who had been convicted of a gross swindle in a neighboring city, and sent to State prison, should have been elected a member upon the expiration of his term, which, it charges, was recently done; while another paper gives the particulars of a suit threatening the titles of over a hundred owners of real estate in Chicago, and involving property to the value of fully two millions of dollars, which has just been begun in the courts. If the charges of the plaintiffs are true, there have been the most astounding frauds on the part of several well known citizens, in the concealment of deeds and the dishonest appropriation of the property of others to their own uses. Chicago had the sympathy of the whole world in her fiery woe. It is to be hoped she may deserve its good opinion in her prosperity. But it is quite evident that some of her people are not going the right way to gain it.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

From a cable dispatch in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday it appears that open hostilities have already begun between the Russians and the Khan of Khiva. Nine thousand of the Khan's troops were reported as besieging the nearest Russian stronghold, and another body of his forces were committing depredations on Russian territory in another quarter. More important than these facts is the announcement of the same date, that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had informed Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the purpose of England to abstain from interference with Russian progress in Central Asia so long as it does not threaten Afghanistan. In this statement, assuming it to be true, there is nothing inconsistent with the report received some weeks ago concerning the pacific counsels alleged to have been given to the Khan of Khiva by the Viceroy of India. "Make your peace with the Czar on the best terms you can, and if you persist in provoking a contest with Russia, look for no aid from this side of the Himmalahs." Such was the purport of the Viceroy's advice, amounting to a declaration on his part that Russia might, if necessary, subjugate Khiva without British interference. But, according to the dispatch of Saturday, England does not intend to stand neutral if the Czar should push his conquests so far south as to threaten the independence of Afghanistan. His occupation of that country would extend the Russian empire almost to the Indus and quite to the boundary of British territory. The step would undoubtedly create a ferment throughout India most perilous and perhaps fatal to British rule. Neither Hindoos nor Musselmans will ever be contented under a foreign dominion; under British sway they constantly look for a change, and since many years the approach of the Russians from the north has been a continual source of hope and disaffection even among the comparatively pacific Mohammedans of the plains. Then, the Hill Tribes, as they are called, able to turn out between fifty thousand and a hundred thousand fighting men, and living in a state of chronic rebellion or rather hostility against the rulers of the Punjab, whether Sikhs or English, would render a quiet boundary between British and Russian territory simply impossible. The fierce, martial and restless character of the Afghans presents another reason why Russia can never rule them while the British hold the Punjab. In fact, the attempt of Russia to occupy Afghanistan would reduce interference on the part of England to a question of life or death to the present *rulers* of India. The struggle between the two powers for the maintenance of Afghan independence would be nothing less momentous to them and to the world than a struggle for the possession of India. Hence when the New York *Tribune* says that, "the only motive which could influence the British in opposing the march of the Russians is that of conflicting commercial interests," that able journal displays a decidedly defective knowledge of Central Asiatic politics, as its geography is somewhat lame in the immediately following statement that, "on the west there is only Persia between the Russians and Afghanistan." Still more surprising is the *Tribune's* assertion that "if Great Britain should oppose these movements she would do so primarily in the interest of hordes of the most lawless robbers in the world." No, no, if England interposes it will not be done in the interest of lawless robbers. To her Afghan independers will seem a very subordinate consideration in the movement.

ANOTHER QUESTION FOR ARBITRATION.

A new European subject looms in the future as one well adapted to test still further the applicability of the method of arbitration to international disputes. Spain, by many hundred degrees less proud and sensitive than she is, could never have regarded with the test complacency or contentment the possession of Gibraltar by Great Britain. It has ever been to her a source of sullen mortification and grief. At length Spain has permitted herself to indulge hopes of recovering the impregnable fortress. Indeed ever since the revolution of 1868 there have been indications at intervals that the Spanish government thinks it may be worth while to enter into negotiations for the purpose, and a petition has lately been presented to the Cortes touching the question of Gibraltar. A circumstance which renders its British occupation a peculiar grievance to the Spaniards is the facilities which the place presents for smuggling and thus diminishing their national revenue. Thus tobacco, which pays a considerable duty in English as well as Spanish ports, is admitted free at Gibraltar, and the consequence is an enormous contraband trade in the article from the Rock as a centre. The Spaniards allege that the place takes from them by a mere surprise, and that no right of possession can result from such manner of acquisition. *In England*, on the other hand, a good deal of excitement has been produced by the mere stirring of the question in Spain. They declare that the surrender of the fortress is a thing not to be thought of, as it is made by too strong to be placed in possession of a nation so feeble as the Spanish. Gibraltar is impregnable, they say, in spite of floating batteries and the perfection of modern artillery. It must, therefore, remain in possession of a people able to prevent it from falling into the hands of a nation capable of abusing the position. Should Spain press her claim backed by Italy and Germany, the question may easily become one of perilous complication, and the arguments by which the Spanish right is supported are so powerful that England could hardly expect any other than an adverse decision in case of an arbitration.

TO WHAT extent the terrible casualties and catastrophes which occurred last week were the result of causes beyond human control, and how far they were owing to carelessness, ignorance, greed of gain and false ideas of economy, will probably never be fully known. There are doubtless some accidents that cannot be avoided, but this should not blind us to the fact that there are many others that intelligence and vigilance might have prevented. It is likely that at least one-half of the appalling disasters of the week were due to the stinginess, the stupidity, or the negligence of men. It is beyond question, for instance, that the recent fires in New York need not have occurred, had the buildings which proved so easy a prey been properly constructed and taken care of. Had human life seemed of greater account than timber and money, it is probable that the Williamsport horror would not have transpired, while the dreadful railroad accidents in this State and elsewhere, from a broken wheel in one case, and sundered rails in the others, show the necessity of the utmost care and discrimination, as well as the paramount importance of exercising increased human caution in proportion to the fall of the thermometer. The protection of the lives, the property and the interests of the people are first, not last; and it is time that capitalists, contractors and corporations were brought to understand it.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* holds that a closer surveillance will have to be kept of our national banks if they are to be maintained in credit and the public protected from loss by fraudulent officers. It appears from the recent investigation of the fraud upon the Scandinavian Bank of Chicago, that more than seventeen per cent. of its capital stock was paid for with money borrowed from the bank by the defaulting President, on the security of his own notes—that is to say, it was never paid for at all. Further than this, loans were made to him in violation of the provisions of the banking act, which prohibit the loaning of an amount exceeding ten per cent. of the capital stock to any one person; and it also appears that more than one-half of the stock was held by unnaturalized foreigners. The bank was, therefore, encompassed with perils from the outset of its career, and there was no check upon the dishonest practices of the President, who quietly lined his pockets and ran away to Europe, without let or hindrance from those whose confidence he betrayed. The *Ledger*, however, believes there are others as guilty as he who are still within the reach of the law, and it is the dictate of common prudence to make examples of them.

THE charge, lately revived by the Democratic press, that the North was still cherishing the old hostility to the South, and that the Republican leaders were unwilling that this feeling should be allowed to die out, needs no other refutation than a mere reference to the positions bestowed by the people of New York city on men who were once prominent in the Confederate army. Colonel Fellows, who served in an Arkansas rebel regiment, is now Assistant District Attorney, with a salary of $10,000 annually. Algeron S. Sullivan, who was boarded in Fort Lafayette for some months for his rebel performances, is another District Attorney. J. C. Hueston, a Louisiana rebel soldier, is acting manager of the New York Associated Press. George Eggleston, a rebel Virginia soldier, is editor of the *Hearth and Home*, vice his brother Edward. Roger A. Pryor, another Virginia rebel, has the *entree* to all the New York courts, and is rapidly making a fortune. These are but a few of the long list of ex-Confederates who have been welcomed to positions of trust and promi-nence.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a table of contents more than usually attractive. Robert Dale Owen begins the number with "A Chapter of Autobiography" and tells some interesting things in regard to his ancestors. Those who enjoyed the "Wedding Journey" will be perfectly willing to have an acquaintance with the "Chance Acquaintance" of Mr. Howells. Mr. Parton talks about "The Cabinet of President Washington," H. James, Jr., has a sketch of "The Bethnal Green Museum," and Mrs. E. C. Agassiz contributes an article on "The Straits of Magellan. There are also one or two stories and a poem or two of exceptional merit, Oliver Wendell Holmes contributing one, entitled "After the Fire," in which the poet shows his power of expressing queer ideas in a queer way. The political department of the *Atlantic* is not quite so aggressive as usual.

Harper's is unusually full of illustrations this month. It opens with a readable sketch of "Locomotion—Past and Present," by S. S. Conant, which is illustrated with twenty-six wood-cuts. The "Sailor's Snug Harbor," by Louis Bagge, and the "British Museum," by George M. Towle are plentifully illustrated, as are also "Christmas Throughout Christendom," by O. M. Spencer, and a "Christmas Carol," gracefully translated from the German by Mr. Conant. The number also contains the second of Mr. Benson J. Lossing's series of papers on "The Old Romans at Home, a clumsy specimen of guide-book writing which is made tolerable only by the profuseness with which it is illustrated; and a Christmas rhapsody, entitled "Where is the Child," by Mrs Zadel B. Buddington, of which the illustrations are so good that no one need grieve over the faults of the text. In all, there are nearly one hundred wood-cuts in the January *Harper*.

Scribner's Monthly presents a number of unusual brilliancy. The poetry is by William Morris, Bret Harte, Christian Rossetti, Charlotte F. Bates, William Cullen Bryant and C. S. Calverley. The second illustrated paper on "New Ways in the Old Dominion" is entertaining, and has a flavor of Porte Crayon in it. An account of Stanley's discovery of Livingstone, freely illustrated with the plates from Stanley's book, suffices to present a connected story of that daring journalistic venture. Saxe Holm, Frank R. Stockton and Rev. Edward Eggleston contribute stories, the last two of a character adapted to Christmas time. There is, besides, the third chapter of Dr. Holland's story, papers by Edmund C. Stedman, T. W. Higginson and Charles Dudley Warner, editorial departments crowded with good, vigorous articles, and some etchings by Augustus Hoppin.

The *Galaxy* opens the new year in handsome style. Some of its contributors may be ranked with the best of their English contemporaries of the semi-essayist class of magazine contributors. "Earl Russell," by Justin McCarthy; "The Growth of Giant-Pope," by J. W. DeForest, and "Language According to Sample," by Richard Grant White, are very able and instructive articles. "A Vagabond Heroine," by Mrs. Edwards, is a new novel, the three first chapters of which are given in the present number. It will constitute an interesting feature of the volume. Part I. of "Wanderings," by Lady Blanche Murphy, takes the reader from Madeira to Rome very pleasantly. The lighter articles are numerous and excellent. The departments, particularly the "Scientific Miscellany," are excellent, showing rare editorial discrimination.

The leading article in *Lippincott's* for January is one by Edward Howland, on "Iron Bridges and their Construction," well written and full of information. The illustrated article, "Searching for the Quinine Plant in Peru," is continued. Caroline Chesebro' has an account of "Three Nights in the Happy Valley," and Reginald Wynford writes about the "Irish Capital." There are two rather original stories, one "Monsieur Fournier's Experiment," and the other "Gray Eyes," each of which is worth reading. "The Southern Planter," is a thoughtful article on the future condition of this class of Southrons and full of suggestions. "My Charge on the Light Brigade," is a ludicrous sketch of an adventure in London. The different editorial departments of the magazine are especially good.

The *Popular Science Monthly* has the following valuable papers, six of which are selections from foreign periodicals: "The Study of Sociology"—continued—by Herbert Spencer; "Spontaneous Movements in Plants," by Alfred W. Bennett; "Light and Life," by Ferdinand Papillon; "A New Phase of German Thought—the Philosophy of the Unconscious," from the French of Leon Dumont; "Evolution and the Spectroscope," by F. W. Clarke; "Dr. Livingstone," with a portrait by L. J. Proctor; "Art in the Stone Age," "Cultivating Wild Flowers," by Prof. Samuel Lockwood; "The Velocity of the Will," by R. Radau; and "Astronomical and Physical Observations." Such a choice assortment of interesting scientific essays is the best proof that the *Monthly* is faithfully carrying out the promise of its projectors to "supply a want met by no other periodical in the United States."

The editors of *Old and New* announce, in the January number, that their experiment has proven to be a success. Three years ago, it was determined by the founders of this magazine to see if no place could be found for a periodical "devoted to the social improvement of the country, and ready to consecrate social improvement by fearless and liberal religion." They have succeeded in their search for the niche, and intend to put themselves in it permanently. The American Unitarian Association, whose directors founded it, withdraw from the management. The editors are unchanged, but the basis of ownership has been enlarged. The sphere of discussion will be extended to sweep in such topics as, "whether the great Railroad Corporations are to rule this country, or whether the country is to rule them," and the questions of Civil Service Reform, of Land, of Suffrage, of the Ballot in England, of Insurance, of the Police, and Government of Cities, etc. The January number is an excellent one.

Foreign Imports.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has just published its monthly statement of the foreign imports at that port for the month of November, and for the eleven months of the year, as compared with those of 1870 and 1871. From the facts and figures presented we find the total landed here for that time amounts to $28,805,522, against $24,137,720 for November of last year, and $28,117,237 for the same period of 1870. The total thrown upon the market, however, shows a slight increase, as the stock in warehouse has been drawn upon about three-fourths of a million dollars above the entries. The tariff being off tea and coffee and some other articles, the item of free goods is of course largely increased. Following is the table for the eleven months:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
1st quarter.....	$33,566,250	$39,573,967	$42,124,009
2d quarter.....	34,013,560	34,118,140	31,698,740
3d quarter.....	38,858,570	44,901,665	32,360,441
In October	11,161,364	12,066,671	10,656,390
In November.....	9,017,923	9,265,944	7,274,109
11 months....	$127,614,869	$139,785,512	$131,612,641

The figures above given represent gold values. The imports are stated at their foreign cost in gold, freight and duty unpaid. The receipts for customs show only the actual cash duties collected in gold at this port. The exports of domestic produce from New York in November, given at their market value in paper money, amounted to $23,025,216, besides $4,863,353 of specie and bullion, giving a total of $28,489,109. This total is large and by far more encouraging than any previous return since 1870, being over seven millions in excess of the eleven months of 1871. The shipments are not as large as for the same period in 1870, but, considering the condition of this trade, the statement will be favorably received. The total exports for the eleven months, including specie, $67,975,406, and $263,303,143. The gain in November brings the total for eleven months, exclusive of specie, up to nearly two hundred and fifteen and a half millions, showing a gain of half a million upon the corresponding figures of last year. December will show a further considerable increase at this port.

An Exceptional Boston Thief.

The fund of incidents of the fire is not by any means exhausted, and new and interesting stories are told daily. The *Bulletin* tells of a merchant who was busy collecting together a few valuables to carry away in his arm, when a rough-looking fellow came up with a large wagon, and wished to know if he didn't wish to hire him for a load. The merchant jumped at the offer and loaded the wagon, only to be informed after the man had gone that he was a notorious thief. Sure enough the next morning the goods were not where he ordered them to be left, and he gave them up for lost. Two days afterward, however, he was surprised by the carter's appearance, who apologized for not coming before by his inability to find the merchant, and, handing him a key, told him his load of goods was stored in the rooms of a hotel, where he would find them. He told the man what he had been told, and was still further astonished when the man reminded him that his good judgment when serving on a jury had prevented his conviction, in spite of his bad reputation, of a crime which he had not committed, and added, "I've been trying to get even with you for more than two years, and never got a chance till last night, when I borrowed a horse and cart, and took your goods out of the fire. There's the key, and there's nothing to pay."

St. Louis has had a meeting of citizens to consider the erection of a magnificent building devoted to science, literature and art. The meeting betokens earnestness, and it is to be hoped the plan will be pushed through and the building also, for that trio, science, literature and art, wouldn't hurt that city in the least.

Farmers' "Granges," or clubs, are being organized quite extensively in the Western States, having for their object an examination and discussion of the reasons why they, as a class, are so poor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

State conventions of educators have been in progress during the past week in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, it is not a little to the credit of the participants that they have chosen to forego the leisure of their holiday vacation for the purpose of conferring as to the means of advancing their profession.

A distinguished scientist, referring to the breakage of rails in time of severe frost, says that this is due less to any change produced in the iron by the cold than to the rigid inflexibility of the hard frozen earth at such times. But this, while it may possibly be the correct explanation, does not prevent rails from breaking, nor afford protection from the resulting accidents.

Next summer's exodus to Europe will be greater than for many years past. Already people have commenced engaging passage in trans-atlantic steamers, anticipating a lack of accommodations later on.

In view of the rapid increase in the number of murders committed in New York, and the growing infrequency of the punishment of their perpetrators, an amendment to the statutes is suggested, which shall compel every person who murders another to inter his victim at his own expense, and to cause an obituary notice to be inserted in at least two daily papers at his own proper cost and charges.

Seventy-five car loads of bones, gathered from the plains of Western Kansas, the frames of defunct buffaloes and Texas cattle, have been shipped East during the past season. The best are selected for combs, knife-handles, &c.; the next best are ground into dust, and used in refining sugar; the refuse is ground into meal for fertilizing purposes.

Denison is the banner railroad city in the United States. It is the Texas terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; is only three months old; has twenty-five hundred inhabitants, four hundred buildings, two newspapers, two banks, and the business is represented on the same ratio.

One of the most valuable suggestions for the improvement of the public school system is embodied in the resolution of the Michigan Teachers' Association, that the practical application of science to the arts and industries should be taught in the common schools.

A French chemist has demonstrated the practicability of making alcohol from sawdust, the cellulose of which will yield about twenty-four per cent. of strong spirit, having "an excellent taste." A literal significance is thus given to the popular metaphor of "lemonade with a stick in it."

The Boston papers are full of the new buildings planned and contemplated in that city. As with Chicago, the "absolutely fire-proof" style of architecture is the rule, and everything thin and insecure is excluded. The preponderating material will be brick, both for fronts and walls.

It is believed the wheat which California will send abroad the present year will exceed in value that of the gold which the State will produce during the same period. The crop will bring from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Philadelphia has $185,000,357 invested in manufactures, employs 49,674 horse power in her factory steam engines, and 137,876 persons, male and female; pays $61,948,874 for wages, and $181,261,223 for material, and the products of her 8,500 manufactories and workshops amount annually to $355,000,000.

Is there anything in the air in this intensely cold weather which makes combustible buildings peculiarly liable to take fire, or are these disastrous conflagrations a mysterious dispensation of Providence?

A Wisconsin mechanic has invented a gun that is warranted not to go off by accident. In view of the number of deaths that are instantly being reported from the premature discharge of firearms, this invention, if people could only be prevailed upon to adopt it, would prove very valuable.

It is the opinion of some of our medical people that an atmospheric wave containing the ingredients of a disease somewhat similar to the epizooty, but intended specially for the human family, is now on hand. It comes with headache and sore throat, and a good many people are complaining of the visitation.

Boston delights in improbable schemes for prospective greatness. It is now rejoicing over a report that the Allan line of Montreal steamers, the finest which cross the Atlantic, are to run to Boston "as soon as sufficient encouragement is given," and that two German lines may also be soon expected.

The Denison *Review*, one of the most reliable of Iowa papers, gives an account of tea being successfully grown in Crawford county, that state, the past season. It is a matter of great importance if the culture of this great staple product can be successfully introduced in Iowa.

A patent has recently been issued for discovering the superior qualities of filtration which belong to the kind of rock called Tripoli. The rock is found in the Southwest. The discovery will be likely to prove valuable to druggists for filtering drugs.

Now for cheap lead pencils. A vein of plumbago, eighteen inches thick, has been discovered in Nevada.

The question of the admission of women to medical degrees in Edinburg University has been rather unexpectedly solved, at least for the present. Miss Jex Blake, the foremost champion of the movement, has actually been ticketed in the examinations and sent back to complete her studies.

New York city is to have an Episcopal cathedral, and in connection with it, it is proposed to found a college for the training of young men wishing to enter holy orders, and a music school, in order that the services may be carried out in true cathedral style.

PERSONAL.

The historian, Froude, sailed for England last Saturday, his departure being hastened by unexpected and urgent domestic engagements. Although he has, in consequence, been compelled to forego some of his appointments, he has, nevertheless, repeated his lectures on the Irish question often enough to accomplish, partially at least, the object of his mission. He goes back, we fear, without having discovered on American soil that healthy, which might cure Irish discontent; but he has, nevertheless, compelled attention to the relations between England and Ireland as no other living writer could have done.

Judge Durell, of New Orleans, whose name is prominently before the public in connection with the political imbroglio in Louisiana, is a native of New Hampshire and descended from one of the oldest families of New England. He was a classmate in college with Wendell Phillips, and his rival in scholastic attainments. More than thirty years ago he went South and settled finally in New Orleans. He prepared the charter of the city twenty-five years ago, and as a member of the Municipality Council he organized the Finance Department and Public Schools. Though a Democrat in politics, he opposed secession, and consequently retired from public life. On Gen. Butler's arrival at New Orleans he was appointed to take charge of the city government, and accepted the position of Head of the Finance Bureau, and also Mayor. On the death of Mr. Lincoln appointed him United States District Judge; he opened his Court at once, and became the center of law and order. He tried all the great prize cases of the war, and condemned large amounts of property through the confiscation laws—but an appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been reversed.

A historic character in Cincinnati, called "Matches Mary," died in that city a few days ago, and the Coroner's inquest revealed a life's story worthy of taking its place among the memoirs of famous misers and eccentrics. The woman, whose real name was Elizabeth Briere, was some fifty years old, and had been known as a match-peddler of very regular habits—of intemperance. She must either have made money rapidly or gotten drunk cheaply, for she left real estate valued at $8,000, and money and notes amounting to nearly as much.

The editor of the Troy *Times*, recently United States Minister to Greece, corrects the story now going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Byron's "Maid of Athens" is now an old woman and in want. Mr. Francis says that the peculiar "Maid" of Byron is a myth. When the bit of poetry which created her was written, Byron was boarding with a Mrs. Macri, and left these now famous lines behind with other scraps when he left the house. They were entirely imaginary, so far as the heroine is concerned, and were only preserved by the family as a memento of their afterward distinguished boarder. Subsequently the daughter of Mrs. Macri, at the time the verses were written a slip of ten years, became associated with the verses as "Zoe," but without reason therefore other than the imagination of those curious in Byronic legend.

Dean Ramsey, the well known Scottish writer and divine, died last Saturday. He was born in 1793, and became an Episcopal clergyman, in Edinburg, in 1830. He was the author of several religious works, and also others of a secular character, the best known among the latter being his "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," and his biography of Dr. Chalmers, both of which enjoyed considerable popularity.

There is said to be a young lady in Baltimore so strongly charged with electricity that she can light the gas by applying her fingers to the jet. She is quite a belle in society, and there is no reason why she should not be, with such natural powers of attraction. The touch of her hand must thrill a youth of tender sensibilities to the marrow.

Emily Faithful was robbed in Chicago of a valise containing important papers and a portrait of Queen Victoria, which she valued highly.

Prof. Bahr, the well-known editor of Herodotus, has died at Heidelberg. He was seized with apoplexy while at a banquet given to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Godfrey Hermann, and expired the same night.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW GOOD FARMERS SAVE LITTLE MONEY.

They take good papers and read them.

They keep account of farm operations.

They do not leave their farm implements to be scattered over the farm, exposed to the rain, frost and snow.

They repair their tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer subsequently three-fold expenditure of time and money.

They use their money judiciously, and they do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery, because it is cheap.

They see that the fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not grazing in the meadows, or grain fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.

They plant their fruit trees well, and care for them, and, of course, get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their stock good shelter during the winter, also good food, asking all that is unsound, half rotten or mouldy off.

They do not keep a tribe of cats or snarling dogs around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in their whole life.

Lastly, they read the advertisements and know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

Successful farming is made by attending to little things. The farmer who does his best earns his money with best appreciation and uses it with the best results. Such men are the salt of the earth.

FEEDING STOCK.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: Wheat shorts have been fed to calves to some extent. If the calves have plenty of good, fine, bright, early cut hay, they will need but few shorts. If the hay or other fodder is poor, more shorts should be given; but even then care should be taken, as the shorts may be too loosening. A little corn or other meal mixed with the shorts may be an improvement. A quart of shorts a day may be as much as it may be prudent to feed, and this is probably more than would be needed with good hay. If more is desired, I think it would be better to put a little meal with the shorts.

Shorts have been fed to sheep, but I think grain is generally preferred. Corn, peas and oats are all fed here; but the most corn is fed, perhaps it is the most grown and is the handiest to feed sheep. Still peas are excellent feed, and so is a mixture of peas and oats, or corn and oats.

HEAVES, OR BROKEN WIND.

Broken wind is a disease that prevails to a very great extent among the horses of this country, and although not of a fatal character, it greatly impairs the usefulness of an animal, and materially depreciates his marketable value.

As regards the pathology or true nature of this complaint, a number of theories have been brought forward. The emphysema of the lungs has long been looked upon as the origin of the distressing symptoms, but the real cause or nature of this disease we believe is impaired nervous influence.

The lungs and stomach are largely supplied with nervous influence by means of a great nerve, (pneumogastric), which is liberally distributed to these parts, and when the great center of digestion becomes affected through injudicious feeding, it necessarily impairs the nervous force.

The great exciting cause, therefore, of broken wind is partial or impaired digestion.

In farm horses how often do we see it follow the continued use of dusty clover hay, chopped feed, etc., which abnormally distends the stomach and bowels, and affects the nervous power.

We have often known of young horses, healthy in every respect, turned into the barnyard for the winter months, and fed on inferior hay, pea straw, etc., and in the spring were found to be suffering from broken wind, yet had never exhibited any appearance of organic disease of the lungs.

It occasionally, however, results from other causes, as a sequel of severe cases of strangles, or follows a prolonged attack of inflammation of the lungs.

This troublesome complaint would be of less frequent occurrence if proper care was exercised in the feeding of horses—by giving nutritious food in moderate quantities and at regular intervals, and by not subjecting horses to rapid exercise when the stomach is too much distended.

Broken wind is rarely seen in cavalry, hunting horses, etc., and their freedom from it is entirely due to the regular and careful mode of feeding.

Broken wind is an affection that is usually easily detected, and the distressing symptoms are increased by sudden changes of temperature. The heaving or quick lifting of the flanks is readily noticed after sharp exercise, the inspiratory movement is quickly performed, while respiration takes place slowly. Another characteristic symptom is a prolonged and hacking cough, easily excited by pressure on the larynx, or sudden changes of food or temperature; when the disease is confirmed it becomes altogether incurable, but the very worst of cases can be benefitted, and the distressing symptoms relieved by proper attention to feeding, regular exercise, with an occasional dose of laxative medicine.

There are certain medicines, as various kinds of sedatives, which temporarily relieve the breathing, but all powerful drugs must be used with caution. The iodine of potassium, or bicarbonate of potash in drachm doses, morning and night, will frequently give great relief.

Horses affected with heaves are sometimes severely drugged for the purpose of deception when exposed for sale; where such is suspected to be the case, the horse should be given a good drink of water, or allowed to eat a few pounds of hay, and then subjected to rapid exercise, when the true nature of his complaint may be easily detected.

TO MAKE GREAT LAYING HENS.

It is claimed that there is as much advantage gained in paying strict attention in selecting hens with prolific tendencies, from any breed, as in selecting good milkers to improve the diary stock, and the hypothesis—perhaps established fact—is one that stands to reason. Every one who keeps hens is well aware certain ones are greater egg producers than others of the flock, and the eggs of only such as these should be saved for the purpose of increase.

One writer on this subject says that he is perfectly sure that the number of two hundred eggs per annum may be attained in a few years' time with perfect ease should the object be systematically sought. It is a matter within the means of all who feel interested in it and one that can be easily tested, without any knowledge whatever as to fancy points. If the poultry flock of a farmer can be made to produce double the eggs usually obtained from a certain number of hens the improvement will be a paying one.

HOW TO USE A GRINDSTONE.

First—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place.

Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by the use of a stone or a hacker.

Fourth—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

Fifth—Observe. When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half-ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF

THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTY

AND VICINITY,

Wanamaker & Brown,

The Popular Clothiers of Philadelphia,

HAVE OPENED A

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

AT

62 FIFTH AVENUE,

Four Doors above Wood Street, not far from Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we are NOW Offering an

UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE

REAL BARGAINS

IN

Substantial Clothing,

FOR MEN'S WINTER WEAR.

☞ Gent's wishing to lay in a full supply of our ELEGANTLY MADE GARMENTS at Lower Prices than the Same Class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh, ARE INVITED to Inspect our Large and Varied Assortment of Beautiful NEW STYLE OVERCOATS AND SUITS made expressly for our own Retail Sales by our skillful workmen in Philadelphia, under our own careful supervision.

☞ We assure those who visit our BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT that they will receive POLITE ATTENTION and PERFECT satisfaction in EVERY respect.

☞ Samples of all our Piece Goods to Make to Order (in Philadelphia) will be shown, and Selections may be made with as gratifying results in regard to Style, Quality, Fit and Price as if the "order" had been given direct in Oak Hall, Philadelphia.

WANAMAKER'S

Branch Clothing House,

62 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporising effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, also of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations, so common at this season of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

N

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 28, 1872.

The New York bank statement received by wire to-day is favorable, showing a net gain of $1,172,575. Even with this increase of resources, the banks have curtailed their discounts $1,239,000. The statement is as follows:

Deposits decreased	$ 894,200
Circulation increased	50,300
Decrease in liabilities	$ 843,900
Specie increased	4,168,700
Legal tenders decreased	2,587,100
Increase in reserve	$ 2,171,600
Decrease in loans	2,030,975
Actual gain	$1,172,575

This closing statement of the year, with its favorable showing, is a premonitory symptom of the changing current which promises to bear us on to less dangerous sailing, when money matters will be easier.

—Natural causes incident to the business of the new year will bring about a better feeling in monetary circles.

—The reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to 5 per cent. implies the return of confidence in the London money market, and the beginning of a reaction toward an easier state of things in financial circles in Europe generally.

—Already the indications begin to appear that Germany is prepared to renew her investments in American securities. After a comparative absence of many months from our market and the improved condition of our English money market, suggests the probability that the demand from that source will suffer no diminution from its former proportions. The pr spect is therefore encouraging to a class of enterprises which have been sustained largely by subscriptions of foreign capital, and which have recently suffered some inconvenience from insb lity to cont nue the negotiation of their securities.

—We have now reached the period of the year when the currency required to purchase the various crops from the producers, will begin to return to the monetary centers from the country, to remain with li tle interruption until summer, causing an increasing ease in the money market. While for the coming sixty days money will probably remain close and rates high, yet the movement toward ease has set in and will continue.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	119½
10-40s	109½
New 5s	111½
Gold	112
Currency 6s	122

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	114½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119½
Currency Sixes	122

—The Comptroller of the Currency refers in his annual report to the large number of applications for forfeiture of bank charters received during the year, complainants alleging usurious rates as the ground for compelling such forfeiture. He speaks of the inutilpicity of enactments regarding usury and the ease with which they can all be violated, and concludes by recommending that Congress pass a law repealing every law on the statute book whose object is to prevent usurious rates of interest for money loaned. In every case where forfeiture of a bank charter is asked on account of usurious charges, there is some technical defense which makes it almost impossible for the government to prove it. The currency act provides a money penalty of double the usurious rates in such case of usury on the part of a national bank, but the Comptroller has been slow to act in the face of the many difficulties he encountered in enforcing his proof. He refers incidentally to the general subject of usury laws, expressing them and showing the evils they create, and is quite earnest in his recommendation that Congress, on its part, shall rid the United States statute's of every relic of their existence. If Congress would adopt his recommendation it would rid us of at least one full ad nuisance by ending the discussions that occasionally arise on the question, and the example might result in reforming the usury laws of different States. It is quite evident that the usury laws of Pennsylvania drive large amounts of capital to other portions of States, and this, too, without protecting any one at home in whose favor they aim to operate.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day.

December 26, 1872.	10:30	11:30	1:30	3:30
Gold	112	112	112	112
Canton				
Western Union Tel				
Quicksilver				
Pacific Mail				
Adams Express				
Wells, Fargo Express				
American Express				
United States Express				
New York Central				
Erie				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Centre				
Cleveland and Pittsburg				
Chicago and Northwest				
Do preferred				
Rock Island				
St. Paul				
Do. preferred				
Wabash				
Do. Preferred				
Fort Wayne				
Ohio and Mississippi				
United States Express				
Chicago and Alton				
Do. preferred				
Boston, Hartford & Erie				
Harlem				
New Jersey Central				

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	95½ Phila. and Erie
Reading	85½ Lehigh Navigation
United Co.'s of N.J.	131 Pittsburgh
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	34½ A. V. R. R. 2-30s
Lehigh Valley R. R.	68½ Central Transport'n

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 28.—There is rather more doing and prices are firmer. We quote as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 57a58c; medium (⅔ to ¾ blood), 67a68c; coarse (¼ blood), 63a65c; common 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other western States, fine (X to XX), 65c; medium 60a66c; coarse, 57a58c; common 50c; choice tub washed 76c; fine unwashed 43a45c; medium unwashed 50c; coarse burry 45c; combing unwashed 56a60c; washed combing 73c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled 53c; Philadelphia merino pulled 55a56c; country and western super pulled 55a58; ; coun y and western merino pulled 50a52c.—*N. Am'can.*

Teamsters are the Coal-Kings at Present.

Coal is in abundant and ample supply in East St. Louis at nine or ten cents per bushel, while teamsters are asking sixty cents per bushel in the streets of this city.

There is no reason whatever that it should be higher than that, twelve or thirteen cents. The epitaxy has passed away and teams are all at work again.

Tonnage on the free ice bridges is cheaper than usual, and during the last few months all the settlements the coal operators have been selling their coal almost exclusively to consumers, and in some instances dividing the extra profit.

Let this be stopped and coal will quickly come down to a reasonable price, and the regular dealers can sell their coal as heretofore.—*Friday's St. Louis Republican.*

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Flour firmer; family $9 @all 00. Corn firmer; yellow and white 55c. Oats firmer at $1 50. Hay advanced and scarce at $22. Lard scarce and firmer; Hence 9¾a9¾c; keg 9¾a10c. Others unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 28, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather gives little signs of moderating, and as we write the jingle of the merry sleigh bells are ringing in our ears. The icy condition of the streets renders it difficult, if not impossible, to procure supplies of coal in the upper districts of the city, and unless some means are promptly taken to relieve the poorer classes in these localities, much suffering is to be apprehended. The market rules dull in all its varied departments, and will do so until business men are safely over the New Year and the ice-embargo is removed from our rivers.

Below will be found the wholesale prices, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—Following are the figures at which Pittsburgh brewers are now selling their ales: Pale X, $3 @ 50; half do, $4 50; XX, $3 @ bbl; half do, $4 50; India Ale, $11 @ bbl; $6 00 for half do; Porter, $3 @ bbl. When packages are returned $1 are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half do.

APPLES—Receipts 25 bbls. We quote prime cooking apples, warranted not to be injured by the frost, at $2 00a2 25 @ barrel; common, $1 @ 1 50.

ASHES—We have no change in prices to report. Trade is moderately active at the following figures: Pearls, 1115c; pots, 10c; No. 1 pots, 9½c @ 6c; refined 6c @ 6½c; nitrate soda 4¾a5c; arsenic 3¾c @ 4c.

BUTTER—We quote at 55a60c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts of bacon, pieces, 125; hams 15. No current month quoting in a spot ordinance. Prices are much ranged and trade reported either slow. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 14½c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; mess pork $16; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10c; dried beef 18c; hams sausage 10c; lard, in tier 6¾c; lard, in bulk 6½c; lard, in kegs and packages, 10½c; pigs feet, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $5 00.

BEANS—Receipts only 29 packages. There seems little prospect for larger supplies and cheaper rates until after the present cold snap shall have given way to a milder atmosphere. We continue to quote prime roll at 2 25a2 30c; medium 1 95a1 85c; common 1 60a1 70c.

BRAN—Prime navy $2 75a2 80 @ bushel; common grades $2 00.

BROOMS—Sales in a jobbing way at 3 35a3 50 @ doz.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales 1 lb cans at $6 00 @ case; ½ lb cans $3 25 @ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 @ doz.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 4a6c, as to quality.

COUNTRY MEATS—Market quiet and dull at 8c for hams; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c; sugar cured 7½c @ lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50 @ bbl; Bosso's hydraulic cement $2 00a2 25; Louisville $4 50a5 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 25.

CANDLES—Star 14½a15c @ lb; mould 12c; star 21½a22c.

CHEESE—Prime New York factories at 16¼a17c; Ohio Go-den 15¾a16c; Dairy 13¾a14c; Factory 14¾a15c. Receipts light.

CIDER—Sales to quality, at $5a7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Choice berries find a ready market at $ 50a5 00 @ bbl; cultivated and common $7a8 @ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales round lot standard brands at 23½a23½c; jobbing lots 25c @ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—A fair trade demand is reported at $8 75 @ case.

DRESSED HOGS—The ruling of the market is 5¾a6¾c @ lb.

DRIED APPLES—Receipts short of the demand; fresh 3½a3½c @ dozen; inferior 1 7a20c.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72a75c @ lb; fresh irons, but the market as generally firm at 42—a small sa e of No. 2 X Lehigh is reported at 42c, delivered here. In Scotch iron there has been considerable advance abroad in warrants, amounting to eighteen shillings on the prices three weeks ago. Whether this advance is speculative or on remains to be proved. As it occurred immediately on the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, it certainly looks more speculative than e ther. Wron ht scrap is in better demand, at with no advance. Rails are a little firmer being quoted at 56 F. O. B. Liverpool. Old rails in rail supply with no present demand. Manufactured iron is dull, with few orders for present delivery, but with some inquiry for next year's work. The plate mills, for the first time in twelve months, complain of want of orders.

Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace	$44 00a46 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace	41 00a44 00
American No. 3, forge pig, at furnace	39 00a40 00
American No. 1, white and mottled, "	30 00a32 00
Scotch pig, (cargo lots for shipment)	47 00a48 00
Old rails, (for shipment here) gold	52 00a54 00
Old rails, " (on the spot and for arrival) "	46 00a47 00
"	100 per ton 00a00 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex. ship,) currency	45 00a46 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (for ship here) "	46 00a47 00
American railroad bar, (mill price) currency	64a65c
American refined bar, (mill price) currency	82 50a85 00
American rails, at mill, currency	84 00a85 00
English refined bar, ex. ship N. Y., gold	72 50a74 00

Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

BALTIMORE.

December 28.—We have nothing of nothing in American pig; but the tone of the market has improved, and the feeling is in sellers' favor. Prices are unchanged, and are still nominally as follows: Anthracite at $50 per ton for No 1; $46 for No 2; $42 for No 3 gray forge; $40 mottled and white neglected and nominal, and Baltimore charcoal forge at $55a56, the latter for prime brands of car wheel iron. Scotch pig at the river, under favorable advices from the other side. We quote from yards as follows: Eglinton at $50; Gleuarnock at $53, and Carnbarrie at $54 per ton.—*American.*

ST. LOUIS.

December 27.—The trade continues without improvement, and no change for the better is looked for until next month. Stocks will then be considerably reduced, as all the rolling mills are running on short time, some having stopped altogether, and an increased demand is expected. Furthermore the latest foreign advices are more favorable, and this, of course, has its effect; the Eagle iron and steel mills have also reported as being stiffened up very much. Values are firm, and while it may seem a little out of place, to say so, the indications at this writing are that prices are not likely to go any lower, and the feeling is generally gaining ground that the bottom has been reached, and hence, we anticipate a rise in houses in pig iron in ad year.

The stock of Scotch iron here is small, and importers are rather holding off than showing any disposition to sell. We quote:

For best charcoal irons—No. 1 foundry, red short, $64; No. 2 foundry, red short $52; No. 1 and 2 mills, red short, $48; white and mottled $42.

Cold blast charcoal—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and white and mottled, red short, $60; No. 1, 2, 3, and white and mottled, no short, $65.

Bituminous coal iron, made from Iron Mountain ore—No. 1 foundry, red short, $54; No. 2 do at $52; No. 1 and 2 mottled, red short, $48; white and mottled, $45; terms cash, or four months with interest at ten per cent. Scotch iron $62a63.

CINCINNATI.

(Reported by A. Daly, Hall & Co.)

December 20.—Pig Iron.—The market has ruled dull throughout the week, with more inquiry, however, at the close, and a prospect of a moderately active trade early in the new year.

HOT BLAST CHARGOAL.

Hanging Rock No 1	$50 00
Hanging Rock No 2	51 00a55 00
Hanging Rock, Forge	46 00
Tennessee No 1	54 00a55 00
Tennessee, forge	46 00
Alabama No 1	57 00
Missouri No 1	57 00
Missouri No 2	50 00
Ironside No 1	59 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock car wheel	$60 00a63 00
Missouri car wheel	60 00
Tennessee car wheel	58 00
Alabama car wheel	60 00a63 00
Monitor	53 00
Bird	63 00
Shoby	63 00
Marvance	60 00
McKee	60 00
Etna	60 00

STONE COAL.

Missouri No 1	$54 00a55 00
Missouri Forge	45 00a46 00
Ohio No 1	53 00
Ohio Forge	45 00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 28.—Cattle—Receipts 800 head; market quiet, firm and light; sales of common cows and good steers at $2 75a3 25; receipts yesterday 1,378 head. Hogs—Receipts 8,598 head; market fairly active and firm; fair to good $4 65a4 75; choice to extra $4 80a4 85, with a few medium at $4 60; shipments 3,167 head.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Corn dull; old yellow 63a66c; new 58a63c; mixed western 62a65c. Oats unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess pork $13 50. Whisky 96c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 28.—Cotton quiet and weak; good ordinary 17¾a17¾c; low middling 16a16¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Meats are generally unsettled, owing to the suspension of navigation.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 30, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison in table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per pipe Lines	Exports Crude per R. R.	Exports Refined per R. R.
Monday, December 23	5,598	....	3,599
Tuesday, December 24	2,555	....	1,291
Wednesday, Dec. 25	3,598	....	1,528
Thursday, Dec. 26	....	....	....
Friday, December 27	3,555	....	1,556
Saturday, December 28	1,698	....	1,300
Total for week	17,102	....	11,223
Since January	1,169,369	126,503	617,884
To December 28, 1872	1,186,501	126,503	629,107
Same time 1871	1,146,495	102,611	631,302
Same time 1870	1,050,810	191,923	619,235
Same time 1869	1,025,902	145,868	446,896
Same time 1868	1,062,921	185,135	539,686

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was a very unsatisfactory one so far as prices are concerned, and were less firm than at the date of our last general review. We regret to say that the indications for an improvement, or more plainly speaking, for a proper understanding between the crude and refining interest don't look "very rosy." As we have on a former occasion remarked that the oil business is too large to be easily managed; there is too many conflicting interests to be harmonized, and so long as there remains outside parties to sell oil below the association prices the same difficulties that were experienced a few weeks since will be brought to bear. We would be glad to see the oil men come to such an understanding as would be satisfactory all round, but must confess that we don't see the way very clear.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eight years:

Crude received, bbls	22,612
The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:	
	Last week. This week.
From January to December 28, 1872	1,186 50
" the time 1871	1,146,49
" time 1870	1,050,81
" same time 18 9	1,025 91
" same time 1868	1,062,92
" same time 1867	727,49
" same time 1866	1,270,76
" same time 1865	630,24

EXPOTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East or the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,008	....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,064	11,223
Total	12,082	11,22

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the various railroads from January 1st to December 28th, for the past four years:

	1872.	1870.	1871.	1869.
Penn'a R. R.	145,808	191,923	102,611	130,502
A. V. R. R.	446,896	619,235	631,302	629,161
Total	592,704	811,158	733,913	743,613

Saturday.

Dullness and inactivity were the prevailing features of the market. Dealers are apart in their ideas, and are not disposed to make a satisfactory arrangement in regard to prices. We did not learn of any transactions in regard to which did not fall many transactions. Parker's is quoted at $2 70a2 80. Certain holders are not offering.

REFINED.

Dealers report a dull market. No sales. Standard yards for Philadelphia delivery spot; 96 F. O. B cars at works 22c. These are certainly low prices.

OIL BARRELS.

Steady; city make $2 12½a2 15; country $2 00a2 10

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 28.—*The Herald* says: The market for immediate delivery is moderately active at much weaker, and prices have declined 15 to 20 cts. On the spot 1,000 bbls were sold at 5c, and 2,000 bbls shipped, but there were no bids at over $2 85, and the sellers refused to name a price. Prompt delivery $2 90 at which one or two cars were taken. At Oil City the market open d at $2 95, and afterward declined to $2 85, which there were more sellers than buyers at the close. Sales:

500 bbls Upper Pool, spot, cash.....$2 80
1,000 bbls Upper road, delivery 28th.....2 80
1,000 bbls Upper road, delivery 30th.....2 75
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, delivery January.....3 00
1,500 bbls Oil City, S. O. February.....3 00
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 75

NEW YORK, December 28.—Crude, Closing 37—Crude in active; 11,000 barrels sold January and February at 11¾c; spot 11¾c; market for refined in the spot position; 30c bid; demand and inquiry moderate; refined 27¾c; cases 29¾c. Philadelphia delivery dull and entirely nominal; refined 26¾a27c. Philadelphia spot dull; December 28th, Market dull, 26¾ @ 27c; crude 10¼c; cases 31c; December 31c.

TITUSVILLE, December 28.—Market quiet, dull and unquotable.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 28.—Market dull at 2 75.

ROUSEVILLE, December 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing; no quotations.

OIL CITY, December 28.—Market quiet at 3 00 lower road at 2 80a2 85 @ bbl; upper 2 80a2 85.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, December 28.—Market nominally $ 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 28.—Market quiet at 2 90.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Refined 26c; crude 10c OIL CITY, December 28.—Market very dull at 3 00 not much doing.

TITUSVILLE, December 28.—Market very dull, with a few transactions in small lots at 2 75a2 80.

THUSVILLE, December 28.—Market dull at 2 70.

Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Sherman & Scott	Peerless Oil Works	22
Anadon Oil works	Eclipse Oil Works	23
Hutchins & A. B.	Petroleum Refining Co.	31
Dishon &	Brilliant Oil Works	99
N W Stay Iron	Eagle Oil Works	7

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Peerless Oil Works	Eclipse Oil Works	27
Peticche Oil Works	Brilliant Oil Works	99
Total		1,61

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 24, 1872.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
S Irwin & Co	Waring, King & Co, Phila	94
Central Refining Co.	Logan Bros & Co, Phila	42
Standard Oil Works	Warden, Frew & Co, Phila	20
Ultzmeis Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co	5
Total		1,9

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Ralston & Waring	Waring, King & Co, Phila	94
Central Refining Co.	Logan Bros & Co, Phila	42

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 28, 1872.

The receipts of cattle to-day light. Trains are a behind time, and the amount of stock offered for sale the last three days has been very small. Some drovers made an appearance at the yards on Thursday, and as the offerings were light holders advanced prices. On Thursday the market opened firm a ½c advance over last week's rates. Trade rule active for awhile, until shippers were notified the no stock would be shipped East until further notice. Under this influence business came to a stand-still and buyers refused to purchase, not wanting to buy and incur heavy feed bills. At this time there are a few loads of cattle in the yards unsold, which could easily have been disposed of had it not been for the refusal to ship. There is nothing doing in the yards to-day, and prices are back to about last week's figures. Following will be found the current rates at which the different grades are held:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 10; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $3 50; stockers, $3 75 to $4 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs light. On account of the light receipts, trade is more active than at the first of the week, and prices from 10 to 15c ⅌ hundred better Buyers and sellers to-day met and meals are well cleaned of stock. Below will be found the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia $4 10; prime Philadelphia $4 00; Yorkers $3 90 to $4 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep light. Nothing offering for sale to-day. Trade closes firm at an advance of from ½ to ¾c over last week's figures.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 50; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 85 lbs $5 50; common $4 00 to $4 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Cotton quiet; sales 4,500 bales; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 19c; middling uplands 19½c; receipts 9,482 bales; exports 2,484 bales; exports—Liverpool 4,682 bales; New York 1,161 bales; continent 2,562 bales; stock 96,226 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 28.—Cotton firm; net receipts 3,226 bales; exports—Great Britain 862 bales; sales 1,569 bales; stock 66,800 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 28.—Cotton firm; net receipts 1,637 bales; exports—coastwise 1,134 bales; sales 1,500 bales; stock 39,726 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 28.—Cotton firm; net receipts 1,255 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 43,131 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 28.—Cotton firm; ordinary 18¾c; low middling 19¾c; middling 20¼c; net receipts 4,662 bales; exports—Great Britain 6,022 bales; coastwise 133 bales; sales 3,152 bales; stock 87,505 bales.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 28.—Flour in good demand, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; mixed western 92c. Oats dull; western mixed 42a43c. Rye quiet. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork $18 @a18 50, in round lots. Bulk meats lower and more doing; shoulders 6c; sides 7¼c; clear rib sides 8¾a8¾c. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders 8¾a8¾c; rib sides 9¾a9¾c; new hams 14a15c. Lard in fair demand; 12c bid, no asked. Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet at 96c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Cotton firm; middling 19¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries steady and unchanged. Oils steady and unchanged. Eggs in good demand at 33c. Mess pork $18 75, spot, $12 00 bid for last February, and 50 bbls sold good bead at 75c. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Green meats higher; rib sides active at 8½c. Hogs firm at $3 70a3 90; principal sales at $3 75a3 80. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 92c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 28.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; low middling 17½c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions in active demand; movements restricted, on account of the want of transportation facilities. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides 6½c. Lard—Kettle 8c. Hogs quiet at $4 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No 2 Spring $1 08; No 3 do 98c, with a moderate demand; No 2, 26¾c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed 37c. Rye dull and prices have declined; No 1, 49½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, 72c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; extra white Michigan $1 82; No 1 red $1 68; No 2 do $1 61 @al 62½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed, 36c; low mixed, new, 26¾c. Oats quiet; No 2, 32c. Dressed hogs $4 25a4 45.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 28.—Flour very firm and unchanged. Wheat—Nothing doing; No 1 red winter held at $1 70; No 2 do $1 65. Corn dull; mixed 40a40½c; on track, 42c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112@112¼.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was very stringent. Call loans advanced to 5-16 per diem; most of the business during the day was at 2-16, and the closing loans at 1-16 per cent. The bank statement shows a heavy loss in legal tenders, but a larger gain in specie. The banks made a net gain of $1,172,575 in legal reserve, and the excess over the legal limit at $1,835,720.

GOLD.

Gold sold at 112, 111¾ and 112¼, and closed at 112 a112¼. Loans were at 4 per cent. to 1-16 for carrying. The daily clearings were $49,000,000. The export of specie for the week amounted to $1,900,324.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and steady.

U. S. coupons 1881	117¾	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	112¾	5-20s, 1868	119¾
5-20s, 1864	112¾	New 5 per cents	112
5-20s, 1865	112½	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865, new	116¾	Currency 6s	123¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouri 6s	96	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, old	78½	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	79	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	60		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks were strong at the opening, but did not hold through the first call. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Erie and New York Central. A fair business was also done in Western Union, Rock Island and Lake Shore. The general market closed at a decline of ⅛ to ¾ per cent.

Canton	101	St. Paul	57½
Quicksilver	46¾	do pref	77¾
Adams Express	85½	Wabash	74½
Wells, Fargo & Co	85¾	Chicago & Alton	112
U. S. Express	79½	do pref	115
Pacific Mail	47¾	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
New York Central	98½	Burlington & Quincy	136
Erie	26¾	Lake Shore	95¾
Panama	164	Illinois Central	122¾
Harlem	114¾	Union Pacific	30
Michigan Central	116	Central Pacific	102¾
Northwestern	80¾	Hastern & Erie	9¾
do pref	88½	Hartford & Erie	9¾
Rock Island	111¾	Painter's Bills	109¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 28, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced 2c during Chicago Board session; spot sold at 95c. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced No 2 mixed 34¾a35c; seller May. Oats—Demand and fair and market firm at 29¾c. Rye quiet and steady at 49c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, 72c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $11 50 cash or seller January. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 7c. Green Hams—Demand at 9c. Shoulders—Demand at 5¾c. Bulk meats—Demand at 6¾a6¾c for shoulders; 7¾a7¾c for clear sides. Bacon—Demand at 8¾a8¾c for shoulders; 9¾a9¾c for clear sides.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bush; corn, 30,000 bush; oats, 20,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bush; oats, 15,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—Cotton firm and no change; low middling 18c. Flour in good demand, firm and unchanged. Grain—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; extra $1 50a1 60. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced; No 2 white 50c; mixed 47a48c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 34a35c. Provisions—Mess pork steady at $11 50. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; tierces 8c; kegs 9c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 92c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Cotton firm; middling 19¾c. Flour in good demand and firm. Grain—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No 2 red winter $1 60a1 65. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced; high mixed 40a40½c; mixed 39½a40c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 32a33c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 49c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, 75a76c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $11 50 cash or seller January. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 7¾c. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8½c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 11,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 2,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 2,000 bush.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 28.—River stationary with five feet in the canal and three feet in the channel at the falls. Weather cloudy and cool. Mercury 18 to 36°. No change reported in the rates of wharfage or tow. The range of Rock Haven, twenty miles below the city, is ten feet thick.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, December 28.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 15 to 25; snow fell to-day. River ascending, with 3 feet 6 inches in the canal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., December 29.—Weather clear and cold. Mercury 16 to 26. The river has risen six inches, with a light movement of ice to-day. The range in Dutch Bend is still firm.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 28.—River falling, with three feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather mild and cloudy.

Cairo

CAIRO, ILL., December 28.—Arrived—James Kinney, Cincinnati; Henry Turner, New Orleans. No arrivals. River about stationary. Clear; thermometer 28.

CAIRO, ILL., December 29.—No arrivals. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; Dexter, New Orleans; Cowan, Memphis; Robert Mitch

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Right of Petition Agitation in France—Payment of War Indemnity, &c.

PARIS, December 28.—The Mayors of the several communes of France refused to placard the speech of Dufaure, Minister of Justice, delivered in the National Assembly during the debate two weeks ago on petitions for the dissolution of that body. Dufaure in his remarks spoke ironically of Gambetta, whose speeches he said were the cause of needless agitations throughout the country, and the Assembly by resolution directed the placarding of the speech. It is probable that the action of the Mayors will lead to the interpellation of the government upon the meeting of the Assembly after the holidays.

France will pay Germany two hundred millions of francs of war indemnity on the first of January, and will pay seventy-five millions each succeeding month until May next.

The second sub-committee of the Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly yesterday considered the proposition of M. Barthe, Republican Deputy, for the formation from the present Assembly of a separate Legislative body, to be called the Section of Control, and also other modes for forming an Upper Chamber. After a resultless and somewhat stormy hours' duration, the committee adjourned until Friday next.

The *Paris Gazette* says Prussia is treating with Portugal for the cession to the former power of Delagoa Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, in Southeastern Africa.

A Paris tradesman has been sent to prison for two years for displaying in his shop placards containing remarks insulting to the National Assembly.

One of the sub-committees of the Committee of Thirty of the Assembly called upon Thiers to-day, and a courteous, conciliatory conversation ensued on various proposals for constitutional reform. There were no concessions on either side. The President urged the creation of a second Legislative Chamber, but made no distinct proposal.

The Laurium Mines Settlement—The Pope and Germany.

BERLIN, December 28.—The *North German Gazette* denies the statement that Germany has consented to co-operate with Austria and Russia in an effort to effect the settlement of the Laurium silver mines dispute. The *Gazette* also stigmatizes the allocution of the Pope, delivered at a consistory held in Rome, on the 23d inst., as an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany. "The present arrogant impudence of the Pope," says the *Gazette*, "proves the inevitable necessity for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and the Roman Catholic Church."

France-German War Revelations—Austria's Pledge to Help France.

LONDON, December 29.—The Austrian, Prussian and French newspapers are engaged in lively controversy over the disclosures made by the Duke de Grammont in regard to the origin of the late war. The Duke brings documentary evidence that Austria promised to assist France in case of war with Prussia. He publishes an Austrian official from the French government, in which the pledge is given in the following words: "Your cause is ours. We will contribute to it with all our forces and arms." It is reported that the Austrian government has determined to dispense altogether with the services of Count Von Beust.

Resignation of the Papal Nuncio at Rome.

PARIS, December 29.—M. Bourgoign, French Minister to the Papal court, resigned because some French naval officers in Rome, at the beginning of the holidays, called on the King and Pope on the same day and tendered the compliments of the season. The latter refused to seek to make political capital out of the affair. The *Union* publishes an address praising the minister's act as a striking disavowal of a policy which would abandon the Holy Father to spoliation and insult.

Accident to President Thiers.

PARIS, December 29.—President Thiers visited the English Embassy yesterday. On leaving the building he fell and suffered a slight contusion of the hip and elbow, but was able to be present at his reception this evening.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, December 28.—The *Imparcial* says Gen. Pieltain will probably be appointed Captain General of the island of Cuba.

ROME, December 29.—Bourgoing, French Ambassador to the Papal court, has resigned.

LONDON, December 28.—The Very Rev. Edward Bannerman Bamsey, Dean of St. John's Cathedral, Edinburgh, is dead.

BRUSSELS, December 28.—Pleuro pneumonia is epidemic in the villages of Prussia and Belgium, near the line separating those two countries.

LONDON, December 28.—George King, who confessed that he murdered Nook at Greenwich, has been discharged from custody, having been found insane.

BERLIN, December 28.—*After January* persons entering Germany from France will no be required to provide themselves with passports.

The *Spenar Sche Zeitung* strongly opposes the decree of the Brunswick Council of Ministers, issued on the 6th of December, providing that upon the demise of the present sovereign, who is unmarried, Duke William I., the ex-King of Hanover, or his son, shall succeed to the throne.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 28.—The feverishness of the Czarowitch somewhat increased to-day. During the night he perspired, and had four and a half hours' uninterrupted sleep. He is stronger to-day than yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 29.—The physician's bulletin this morning states that the Czarowitz passed a quiet night. The patient's condition is satisfactory.

Markets and News.

LONDON, December 28.—The steamships Moselle and Calabria have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 28.—Consols for money 91¾ @92⅝, and for account 92@92⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92½; do 67, 92; 10-40s, 88⅝; new 5s, 89½; 10s, 78¾. Erie, 20¾. Illinois Central, 96¼. Stocks. Exchange on government securities 1-lower than the bank rate by one-quarter. Refined petroleum 9½@9⅝d. Tallow 44s 3d@44s 6d.

PARIS, December 28.—Rentes 53 francs 7 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 28.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10¾d; middling Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, 10s 2d@10s 6d; red western, 9s 10d@10s; red spring 10s 4d@10s 2d; red winter 10s 10d@11s. Flour 30s. Corn 29s. Mess pork 64s. Cheese 64s. Cumberland middles 56s; short rib middles 57s.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Completion of the A., T. and S. F. Railroad in the West Line of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Ks., December 29.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was completed to the west line of Kansas yesterday. This company has built 362 miles of road since March last. In August 90 miles of track were laid, the largest mileage in a month of any of the railroad companies in this country. Entire length of road, including its branches, is 670 miles, all graded, ironed and equipped since 1869.

Last week the time expired in which purchasers of South Carolina sea island lands from the United States Tax Commissioners could pay the balance due and acquire title. There were very few, comparatively, who availed themselves of the privilege, and consequently a very large amount of property is now open to redemption by the former owners. They may now take their property by proving title and paying the taxes and interest.

DAILY REPORT

OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS, ENDING 3 P. M., DECEMBER 29, 1872.

	Above Low Water.	Low Water.	Rise.	Changes. Fall.	Rise.	Fall.
	Ft.	In.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.
St. Paul	4	3	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	8	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati	18	8	0	0	0	2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memphis	6	10	1	2	0	0
Vicksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville	7	6	0	0	1	8
New Orleans	13	7	0	0	0	1

New Orleans—River below high water mark.
W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—River continues closed, with 17 feet of water, but not reliable, owing to the large ice. Thirty steamboats are laid up, and frozen in the river, exclusive of ferry and harbor towboats, of which there are ten. It is thought that they are so protected as to be secure from harm when the river breaks. Ice has been cut out between the Suspension bridge and Newport bridge. The weather is growing warm and the snow softening.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 29.—The Leclaire No. 2, Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad transfer packet was struck by a cake of ice to-night, and sunk in five feet of water, her hull being about level and fallof water. There are prospects of a general break up to-night.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—No change in the river. Weather moderating. Mercury is to 37.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Weather colder to-day and much of the snow has disappeared by thawing. River still rising but the gorge still strong.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Rain has been falling since three o'clock, P. M., and now eight o'clock and it has been raining hard a considerable portion of the time. The ice below Jefferson street has floated off, and the floating ice does not lie more than half of the channel, but the heavy field lying between the mouth of Wolf river and Jefferson street, has not moved. The James Howard left for Cairo at four o'clock, believing the floating ice had pretty well run out. With the assistance of the J. White the city of Augusta was relieved from the debris of the wrecks and ice and dropped down to the place vacated by the Howard. The little steamers Helen E. Brooks and Summer Moon are safe. The Walt has been wrecked except her boilers. All the freight on the Belle Pike has been saved except about one hundred bales of cotton. She is gradually settling, and will prove a total loss except her cabin furniture. The steamer Col. Bourgeoise, Excelsior, Nellie Thomas and the Dry Docks are unchanged, and are now regarded as less critical. The shore ice along where the wreck of the West Wind, Andy Baum, Arlington, Grasgow and St. Francis are moored, is gradually leaving them almost free, but still in a position to be crushed should the field be hurled against them in a body. The iron tug Nat Jones, with a flat boat, carried over the troops from Little Rock who have been detained here by the Trains on the Little Rock road will commence running again to-morrow. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad have completed arrangements by which towards the close of the week they can deliver ten carloads of coal daily from the Tennessee mines. It is now believed the gas companies will have little or no trouble in supplying the demand.

A CENTENARIAN.

One Hundred and One Years in this Vale of Tears.

Mrs. Charity H. Green, of Oil City, says an exchange, has celebrated her one hundred and first birthday. She was born about ten miles from Alexandria, Fairfax county, Virginia, in December, 1771. She was married in her sixteenth year to Mr. Green, who was at that time a servant in a Fairfax family, living on the Fairfax estate. Mrs. Green married before she was twenty, and her family before her. About one year after her marriage her husband was given his freedom, and they removed to within a short distance of Alexandria, on the road leading to Mount Vernon; but she does not claim to belong to the famous race of negroes who watched over the aspiring genius of the truthful George; she, however, has a distinct recollection of frequently seeing General Washington and other distinguished officers of the Revolutionary army. She remembers the early struggle for liberty, the whisky insurrection, the war of 1812, of Mexico, and the late unpleasantness. She still cherishes an affectionate recollection of Old Hickory, although she never voted for him, as she has little sympathy with the advancing tide of popular sentiment represented by the dusky girl of the period. She removed from Virginia to Bensberburg, Pa., where she lived half a century, and from there to Pittsburgh, residing in that city about ten years. She spent five years of her life in the log jail of Canton on the further shore of Erie, and has been in Oil City, about four years. She is the mother of thirteen children, the eldest being born about 1795, and has still a resident of Chambersburg, out is reported to be in a more feeble condition than her mother. Her youngest child, Mr. H. M. Green, is upwards of fifty years of age. Owing to the dislaws of the South, although born free, she enjoyed no educational advantages her youth; but after coming North she learned to read. She goes to church regularly, enjoys very good health, and has outlived her husband thus far about fourteen years, and bids fair to continue on this sphere for some years to come.

SOCIETY.

A New Idea—Boys Under Twenty-One not Admitted.

[From the New York Express.]

We don't know what the ladies' manuals are going to adopt the plan of a lady of position and fashion in a neighboring city, who recently gave a grand ball, to bring her daughter out. Great consternation was created when it became ascertained that none under twenty-one were to be invited. The indignation of the dancing boys who were swallow tails and white cravats, who think society a barren waste without them, knew no bounds. The audacity of such a movement! They would make a wall-flower of that unfortunate young girl the rest of the winter. She should not be taken out once in the German. But the decree had gone forth; the handwriting was on the wall. "Boys about twenty-one are not invited. They gave the mamma credit; first, that boys under age were not desirable as partners for her daughter, and they made so much good eating and drinking on them? for boys have great appetites, notwithstanding the swallow-tails and white cravats, and dancing the German is one of the most appetizing exercises, except sleighing. The last-named fact seems to the mamma, finding she has given such offence to the boys generally, has announced her intention of having another, and inviting all the boys, and they each declare they won't go if she could give her grand ball without them; they won't come in second row. The fair young ladies of the German here would be wall flowers were such an edict sent forth. Only imagine the consternation—twenty-one the newest think of age positively to the ball at Delmonico's next week. Why, the *bas beaux* of eighteen, who have been overgrowing, and "there's nothing in it," and who feel as if they were forty, would buckle on their armor and have a new sensation.

A New Sort of Sunday Service.

The Rev. Frederick Silver of the Church of England was some twenty years ago preaching in a parish in Shropshire, which was noted for drunkenness and riots. Having some difficulty in getting order determined on making a bold stroke for reform. He found Sunday the worst day in the week, and decided that he must bring what forces he could to bear on that day. Some of his first suggested reforms were three months.

Frank Belcher and Cyrus Conter, for receiving stolen goods, were sent to the workhouse for one year and six months each.

Charles Henry and William Maxwell, for receiving stolen goods, were committed to the workhouse for two years each.

James Cox and Thomas McGarvey, minors, for receiving stolen goods, were directed to be placed in the House of Refuge. The latter was convicted of the dwellings of R. D. Crumpton, L. H. Smith and R. W. Hall. Wm. Henry, jointly indicted with Cox and McGarvey, and acquitted, but who plead guilty to entering a dwelling with felonious intent, was also sent to the Refuge.

Kate Raney, for unlawfully wounding John D. McChesney, was sent to the Workhouse for ten months.

Joseph Robinson, convicted of an assault with intent to ravish, was sent to the penitentiary for three years and six months.

Thomas Powers, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and six months.

Anzell Johnston, for embezzling money from the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, was committed to the workhouse for six months.

Wm. Mercer, for larceny, ten days in jail; Peter Herman and John F. Bilger, for a similar offense, five days each.

John Jones and Ellen Jones, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods were each sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

Martin Myers, for larceny of a brass rubber from the American Iron Works, was sentenced to pay the costs and to a term of twenty days in jail.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against.

A. J. Baird,	John Obey.
James Campbell, et al.,	Mary Gilgallon.
Paul Ludwig,	Joseph King.
Chas. Heimer,	Jacob Reese.
Matthew Kiler,	Andrew Keiler.
Forster,	Jacob Miller.
Louis Dashman,	John Harrison
Lizzie Kelley.	

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of W. H. Turner, a bankrupt on petition of assignee to fix presented, the court approved the sale of real estate by said assignee.

In the case of Hugh Donnelly, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, leave granted to assignee to sell real estate free of liens.

In the case of A. and R. C. McPherson, bankrupts, on petition filed, an order was made for examination of said bankrupts.

On petition filed, an order was made for the examination of James Tyson, a bankrupt.

A petition was filed by R. C. Araven, of Philadelphia, for the sequidation in bankruptcy of Geo. Harrap and Charles C. Hodsell, of Titusville, personal order to show cause why issued.

In the case of D. F. Pascault, Eugene McGarry, the rule to show cause why proceedings should not be reinstated, was discharged.

In the case of David Torrence & Co. vs. Albert Sachem, a petition was filed and a rule granted to show cause why the injunction issued in this case should not be dissolved. Returnable at Erie, January 15, 1873.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Charters of incorporation were granted to the West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Building and Loan Association, and to the Good Will Building and Loan Association.

Darwin E. Atkinson filed a petition for divorce from Alla Atkinson, the reasons given therefor being desertion and adultery. A subpœna was awarded.

Benjamin Eddel asked for a divorce from Margaret Eddel on the ground of adultery. A subpœna was awarded.

Viewers were appointed to assess the damages sustained by Philip Hoffman, whose property was taken by the P. V. & C. Railway Company.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

The Usual Saturday Night Trouble—The Knife in Hand—A Dying Declaration.

On Saturday night a party of men visited a house of ill repute, located on Sixth avenue, near Grant street. They became, it is alleged, very disorderly in the house, and were ejected from the premises. Of the party was Thomas Hart. As soon as he was put out of the house he entered the office of the livery stable of Burns, O'Neill & Reilly, and, doubtless thinking the office a portion of the house that he had been visiting, he commenced to break up the chairs, windows, &c. A man named Pat. Vaughn, an employee at the stable, interfered and attempted to put a stop to the trouble by taking Hart into custody, there being no policemen in the neighborhood. On the way to the lock-up the amateur policeman and his prisoner met two men, J. O'Brien and Charles Moorhead. The party had proceeded down Fifth avenue but a short distance when a difficulty occurred, during which Hart drew a knife and stabbed both O'Brien and Moorhead. At this time the men were near the corner of Fifth avenue and Cheltenham street, when the attention of Lieut. Mart Hazen was called to them. He promptly took O'Brien in charge and conveyed him to the lock-up. He was followed by some men having Hart in custody The latter was locked up in a cell, while Moorhead was taken to the office of Dr. Wishart, on Fifth avenue, for treatment. Brien was cut in the right side, but not seriously. Moorhead received a terrible gash in the abdomen, allowing his bowels to protrude, and from which his recovery is doubtful. Little hope of his recovery was entertained yesterday that Deputy Coroner Buiser was sent for, and the injured man made the following *antemortem* deposition:

My name is Charles Moorhead. I am about twenty-four years of age; went out of the house last night (28th) between 8 and 9 o'clock; was in front and saw one man following another, the man who was running ahead fell; the man who was after him was close to him; as soon as he fell the man who fell took hold of him; at that time I knew neither of the men; they were all strangers to me; the first thing either of them were policemen; when the man fell I crossed the street to where he fell, above Burns' stable on Grant street; there was a large or small crowd about where the man fell; Pat. Vaughan was there; the boys took the man who was running away into the office of the livery stable; I followed the crowd toward Fifth avenue; the affair happened about eleven o'clock at night; when they went into the office I walked away and went down to the corner of Sixth avenue and remained a while; then walked toward home and heard the windows breaking in the office where the man was; crossed the street and saw Pat. Vaughan and this strange man coming out of the office; Vaughn had a knife in the hand of the man by the left arm; they walked toward Fifth avenue; I followed the crowd toward Fifth avenue; when near the COMMERCIAL office the prisoner struck me; I saw that he was a little rough, and stepped aside to let him pass; he gave me a back handed blow; it felt something like a sting, but it did not hurt me much; he drew back to strike at another man just after he had struck me; saw no knife in his hand; the crowd on Fifth avenue had the way cut; I then put down my hand and had a hold of the cutting; he was undoubtedly under the influence of liquor. He has been committed for a hearing.

his
CHARLES × MOORHEAD.
mark

Sworn and subscribed to before me this Alderman in and for the city of Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH A. BUTLER.

Moorhead is a laborer and has been employed at the Novelty Works. Hart is a married man, the father of several children. He has, of late, kept a milk depot on Market street. It is said that at the time of the cutting he was considerably under the influence of liquor. He has been committed for a hearing.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

At this house the popular and entertaining Carncross & Dixie's Minstrels remain for another week. To-night there will be an entire change of bill.

Masonic Hall.

This evening McEvoy's Hibernicon commences a short stay. The exhibition is always popular in our city.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Flash of Lightning" continues the attraction at this house. Some of the scenery is splendid.

Aime's American Theater.

Manager Aims announces a host of new attractions for this week. See the small bills.

Parke's Museum.

There appears to be no cessation in the novelties presented at this house. More new stars to-night.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of Sheridan Post, No. 88, G. A. R., of Allegheny, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: W. W. Tyson, P. C.; F. A. M. Kreppe, S. C.; W. J. Bartley, J. V.; W. L. McCormicks, Q. M.; George Stedford, chaplain; William McVicker, O. of D.; J. Bonawitz, O. of G.; D. W. Riggs, surgeon; J. R. Oxley, Q. sergeant; T. McC. Benner, sergeant major; W. L. Caldwell, O. S. Delegate to Encampment, D. W. Riggs; alternates, J. R. Oxley and Henry Wilson.

At a meeting of Pride of the West Lodge, No. 37, International Order of United Workingmen, held at Keystone Hall, Allegheny, the following officers were elected: W. Wood, P. M. W.; John Kelly, M. W.; Herron; G., William Obering; G., Silas W. Lutwig; Recorder, William K. Carlile; Financier, Joseph Washington; Receiver, James E. Wood; R. S. N. G., Samuel H. Brunt; J. W., Charles S. Lustig; Trustee, Joseph R. Oxley.

The members of Unity Lodge, No. 218, K. of P., of Allegheny, held an election for officers, which resulted as follows: W. J. Rahn Rimmel, J.; C. H. G. C. Lightcap; V. C., George M. Thompson; R. W. S., Barbour; P. S., U. S. Perry; K. of R., W. H. Ring; G., Wm. Overing; I. S., G. W. Taylor; O. S., H. Gray; R. G. L., W. H. Barker.

China vs. Japan.

Quite a large and appreciative audience assembled in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association last Friday evening, to listen to a lecture on the above subject by Mr. J. H. Rodgers, late of United States navy. The speaker described in a very interesting manner the peculiarities of these two nations, and refuted the common idea that they are alike in character. The good features of both Chinamen and Japanese were presented, and comparison but little drawn in favor of the Japanese. Mr. Rodgers has resided in both countries for about six years, but have been long abandoned.

A Mr. Guzman, who is promoting the organization of a company for the construction of a railroad from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay, says that near the Limpopo river he found one hundred and sixty coal seams and been worked for minerals. He recently exhibited at the diamond fields specimens of ore taken from these pits which were very rich, and included copper, tin, silver, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, and chalcedony. Auriferous and quartz gold has been found in different places in Transvaal, but reports differ as to the richness of the mines.

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CITY MATTERS.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly meeting on Saturday night was well attended, and the usual reports of committees were heard.

The music by the Central Presbyterian choir was fine, and the presence of Mr. Cree was the signal for an address on the Indian question. The policy of extermination was decried as the result of ignorance, and the present humane treatment of the red man spoken of as the timely but proper work of christian men.

The exercises, usually bright and cheerful—were dismal and dim from the defect of the gas. Every effort will be made to render the rooms well lighted for President Hays's lecture on Friday evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

SENTENCES.

George Kingsland, the policeman who, in a fit of jealousy, snapped a revolver several times at Thos. Jackson, and who was convicted of felonious assault, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and three months.

Frank Belcher and Cyrus Conter, for receiving stolen goods, were sent to the workhouse for one year six months each.

Charles Henry and William Maxwell, for receiving stolen goods, were committed to the workhouse for two years each.

James Cox and Thomas McGarvey, minors, for receiving stolen goods, were directed to be placed in the House of Refuge. They had entered the dwellings of R. D. Crumpton, L. H. Smith and R. W. Hall. Wm. Henry, jointly indicted with Cox and McGarvey, and acquitted, but who plead guilty to entering a dwelling with felonious intent, was also sent to the Refuge.

Kate Raney, for unlawfully wounding John D. McChesney, was sent to the Workhouse for ten months.

Joseph Robinson, convicted of an assault with intent to ravish, was sent to the penitentiary for three years and six months.

Thomas Powers, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and six months.

Anzell Johnston, for embezzling money from the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, was committed to the workhouse for six months.

Wm. Mercer, for larceny, ten days in jail; Peter Herman and John F. Bilger, for a similar offense, five days each.

John Jones and Ellen Jones, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods were each sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

Martin Myers, for the larceny of a brass rubber from the American Iron Works, was sentenced to pay the costs and to a term of twenty days in jail.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against.

A. J. Baird,	John Obey.
James Campbell, et al.,	Mary Gilgallon.
Paul Ludwig,	Joseph King.
Chas. Heimer,	Jacob Reese.
Matthew Kiler,	Andrew Keiler.
Forster,	Jacob Miller.
Louis Dashman,	John Harrison
Lizzie Kelley.	

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of W. H. Turner, a bankrupt on petition of assignee to fix presented, the court approved the sale of real estate by said assignee.

In the case of Hugh Donnelly, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, leave granted to assignee to sell real estate free of liens.

In the case of A. and R. C. McPherson, bankrupts, on petition filed, an order was made for examination of said bankrupts.

On petition filed, an order was made for the examination of James Tyson, a bankrupt.

A petition was filed by R. C. Araven, of Philadelphia, for the sequidation in bankruptcy of Geo. Harrap and Charles C. Hodsell, of Titusville, personal order to show cause why issued.

In the case of D. F. Pascault, Eugene McGarry, the rule to show cause why proceedings should not be reinstated, was discharged.

In the case of David Torrence & Co. vs. Albert Sachem, a petition was filed and a rule granted to show cause why the injunction issued in this case should not be dissolved. Returnable at Erie, January 15, 1873.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Charters of incorporation were granted to the West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Building and Loan Association, and to the Good Will Building and Loan Association.

Darwin E. Atkinson filed a petition for divorce from Alla Atkinson, the reasons given therefor being desertion and adultery. A subpœna was awarded.

Benjamin Eddel asked for a divorce from Margaret Eddel on the ground of adultery. A subpœna was awarded.

Viewers were appointed to assess the damages sustained by Philip Hoffman, whose property was taken by the P. V. & C. Railway Company.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Messrs. Haslett & Kennedy, Jewelers and Opticians—Superior Holiday Stock.

The stock of Jewelry, watches, &c., now on display at Messrs. Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street, one door below Diamond, is one of the finest holiday assortments ever seen in this city. These gentlemen have certainly displayed rare taste in their selections, as there is not one article in the immense stock that is not a rare specimen of chaste and exquisite beauty. There is nothing trashy nor common in the appearance of any of their goods, all are of genuine qualities and of the newest styles and designs. Particular attention is called to their stock of gold and silver watches for ladies and gentlemen, embracing European and American movements of the most celebrated manufactories, in plain, chased, enamelled and jeweled cases; also their stock of gold chains, rings, bracelets, elegant new style sets of jewelry in diamonds, cameo and all varieties, buttons and an immense stock of jeweler's tools, goods, clock sets for the mantle, sideboard and parlor, ornaments, purses, boxes, silver ware, napkin rings and many articles too numerous to mention. This stock should certainly be examined by all who appreciate superior goods.

"A Week of Horror."

The discourse delivered at the Universalist Church last evening, by the Rev. Van DeMark, was entirely unlike any of his previous efforts at this season of the year. The wires, he said, had flashed, during the past week, disaster upon disaster, when, instead, they should have announced the joy and happiness which existed all through the nation. The Williamsport church and the Prospect Station railroad disasters were the two calamities he dwelt upon. Instead of celebrating the holiday week with joy and feasting, we should have given way to fasting and prayer. Notwithstanding the rapid march of science and art, it seems that there is little or no good result accomplished in architecture and engineering. When monopolies become so regardless of the human freight entrusted to their care for safe transportation from one locality to another, and when so many souls were, with but a moment's warning, sent into eternity, immediate negligence on the part of these often cheaply constructed and equipped railroads, are to be regarded as little else than murder. It was the duty of the people of this nation to rise en masse and right these wrongs. He entirely exploded the old religious superstition that whenever an accident or a collision occurred it was "the will of God." In the revengeful gentlemen's mind, God was a just and merciful God, and had only to do with evil doers as were punished. There is a time coming, not many years hence, if the present management of all corrupt monopolies continue, when a stop will be put to their continuance. These corporations, who breathe the spirit of Satan, who use the lives entrusted to their care from place to place, and pay for no more than a guarantee of safe passage to the ends of justice in this world, will be held to strict account when they stand before the bar of judgment, when God shall be the presiding judge, He concluded by exhorting his hearers to take home with them the lessons learned in the sermon, as it rested alone with the people of this nation as to how long this wholesale butchery will continue.

Death of Mr. W. C. Robinson.

Mr. Wm. C. Robinson, one of the most skilful and experienced machinists of this city, died at the Monongahela House, on Saturday, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Robinson, Rea & Co., engine builders and founders, and for over half a century had been actively and successfully engaged in engine building and kindred branches. He made steamboat work a specialty, and has turned out over four hundred steamers, the firm of which he was the head was widely known among boatmen in the Western and Southern States. He was intelligent, industrious and persevering, and being keenly devoted to his calling, did much to advance the mechanical industries of our busy city He was high authority on questions involving mechanical principles and practice, and his opinion and judgment were frequently solicited by well informed gentlemen in the same and kindred lines of manufacture. Having lived a useful life, he died respected and honored by all who came within the sphere of his acquaintance. The funeral will be conducted on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, from the Monongahela House.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports 19 deaths for the week ending December 28. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 5; scarlet fever, 2; accident, 2; rheumatism of the heart, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; croup, 1; old age, 1; neuralgia of the heart, 1; premature birth, 1; natural, 1; male, 11; females, 8. Of the above there were under one year, 10; between one and two years, 1; between three and forty, 5; between sixty and seventy, 2; between seventy and eighty, 2. Males, 9; females, 10. Total, 19.

JAS. R. REED & CO.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers.

No. 68 Fifth avenue.

Fine Watches,
Rich Jewelry,
Fine Diamonds,
Sterling Silver and Plated Ware,
Clocks, Bronzes,
Opera Glasses,
Gold Headed Canes, &c.

Families Supplied

With pure liquors at Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Fine Ink Stands,

At Gildenfenney & Hess', No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Workman & Davis's Superior Carriage Work.

As the result of a recent visit to the repository of Workman & Davis, Nos. 16, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, and their manufactory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Sixth street, Allegheny City, we can safely say to the United States navy. The speaker described in a very interesting manner the peculiarities of these two nations, and refuted the common idea that they are alike in character. The good features of both Chinamen and Japanese were presented, and comparison but little drawn in favor of the Japanese. Mr. Rodgers has resided in both countries for about six years, but have been long abandoned.

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MARRIED.

BUNTING—HAMIL, ON—By the Rev. W. Gosel, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. SAMUEL C. BUNTING, of Hamilton, West Va., to Miss JOSIE, eldest daughte of Mr. Daniel Hamilton. No cards.

Cairo and St. Louis papers please copy.

DIED.

SIMS—Suddenly, on Friday evening, December 27, 1872, at 10 o'clock, WILLIAM H. SIMS, in the 43d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No 4 Nunnery street, near Sabo, on MONDAY, December 30, at 2 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLACKMORE—On Thursday morning, December 26th, at Somerville, New Jersey, SYLVANUS BLACKMORE, in the eighteenth year of his age.

Funeral will take place on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at half past 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 167 Wylie avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRAVO—On Sunday afternoon, December 29th, HELEN, infant daughter of J. P. and L. F. Bravo, aged eight months and seven days.

Funeral on TUESDAY, December 31st, at 10½ A. M., from residence of parents, 132 Penn street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROBINSON—On Saturday morning, December 28th, WM. C. ROBINSON, in his sixty-eighth year.

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CRAWFORD—On Saturday, December 28th, 1872, at the Rose Cottage, Mt. Washington, Mrs. ANN CRAWFORD, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Home on MONDAY, December 30th, at 2 o'clock.

IRWIN—On Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, Rev. EDWARD BURNS, formerly of St. Paul's Cathedral, and late rector of St. Augustine's Church, Cambria county, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Funeral will take place TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from St. Peter's Cathedral. Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by the Bishop.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck is now in constant practice every thirty years, continually examining lung, and knows his medicines, if non-effective, will give consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and system of the bad secretions of the blood, and regulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup dispels the gathering and nature throws it off with no any exertion. Prepared and for sale by DR. SCHENCK & SON, No. 15 Corner North and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Writing Desks,

At Gildenfenney & Hess', No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Bargains in Jewelry for the Holidays.

The Messrs. Who desire to make choice selections and secure a bargain in fine and fashionable styles of jewelry, ladies and gentlemen's gold and silver watches, watches, chains, rings, bracelets, sleeve buttons and silver